



DAILY REPORT

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QI HUAIYUAN HOLDS WEEKLY NEWS BRIEFING

Announces Romanian Prime Minister's Visit

OW160746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will pay an official goodwill visit to China in the latter half of November at the invitation of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. This was announced by Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, at his weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

Comments on PRC-UK Relations

OW160820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA) -- A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry said here today that Sino-British relations are normal and developing well. "There have been a lot of exchanges going on in all fields," between the two countries, he added.

Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department, told the press this afternoon that Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yao Guang and British Ambassador Percy Cradock have held informal consultations on more than one occasion on the Hong Kong issue. These informal consultations are useful, and members of the Chinese and British delegations also had frequent working contacts, he added. About China's appraisal on the sixth round of talks on the Hong Kong issue, Qi Huaiyuan said the two sides "continued useful and constructive talks."

PRC UN ENVOY URGES JUST MALVINAS SETTLEMENT

OW160804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0648 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] United Nations, November 15 (XINHUA) -- China today called on Britain and Argentina to resume negotiations as soon as possible to find a just and reasonable settlement to their sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

Addressing a plenary meeting of the U.N. General Assembly, Chinese Deputy Permanent Representative Liang Yufan said that the Chinese delegation expresses anxiety over the continued confrontation between Argentina and Britain in the South Atlantic after their Malvinas war last year. He noted that the U.N. General Assembly has adopted more than one resolution on the Malvinas, pointing out that this is a question of decolonization and urging for an accelerated negotiating process between the two countries. The Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of American States have adopted resolutions on many occasions in support of Argentina's claim of sovereignty over the islands, he added. Liang declared that the Chinese Government and people have always firmly supported the Third World countries and peoples in their just struggles for safeguarding state sovereignty and territorial integrity. "We maintain that the Argentine claim of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands should be respected by the international community. The relevant resolution adopted by the 37th Session of the General Assembly should be implemented. We support the secretary-general of the United Nations in his renewed efforts of good offices," he stressed.

SUPERPOWERS TO START NEW ROUND OF ARMS RACE

OW151658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Washington, November 14 (XINHUA correspondent Chen Si) -- A new round of nuclear arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union is expected to start as the two superpowers are getting ready for the deployment of new missiles in case their Geneva talks break down.

With the approach of the deadline for NATO's deployment of U.S. new missiles in Western Europe, diplomatic maneuver and propaganda war between the United States and the Soviet Union over Euromissiles has become ever fiercer. Both sides claimed to seek only a "balance" of medium-range missiles in Western Europe, but actually they are going all out to compete with each other for nuclear superiority.

During their negotiations, the two sides, to solicit public support, put forward a series of proposals and each claimed that it has made concessions. However, as both the United States and the Soviet Union stuck to their own positions, each proposal was turned down outright by the opposite side once it was put forth.

In these circumstances, Moscow has recently stepped up its pressures against the United States and Western Europe in a bid to drive a wedge between the United States and West European countries and tried to use the anti-nuclear movement in Western Europe to upset the scheduled deployment of U.S. missiles. Recently, Soviet leaders have repeatedly pointed out that if the United States starts deployment of new missiles in Western Europe the current talks in Geneva will not be able to go on, and the Soviets will deploy new missiles in the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia. They also threatened to place missiles in some places where they can hit the United States within 10 minutes.

Meanwhile, U.S. officials have started to put onto the Soviets the responsibility of a possible break-down of the Geneva talks. They said that in spite of the continuous Soviet deployment of SS-20's during the past two years, the United States has not suspended the talks. So, they claimed, it is unjustified for the Soviet Union to suspend the Geneva talks as soon as the United States has deployed its Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe.

At present, both the United States and the Soviet Union are actually stepping up their concrete preparations for the deployment of new missiles. In Britain, the first cruise missiles arrived Monday at Greenham Common Air Base, about 80 km west of London, warheads of the first nine Pershing II missiles will arrive in Federal Germany and will be put into service in mid-December if approved by the Bundestag next week, and 16 cruise missiles will be developed temporarily in mid-December at a U.S. naval base in Sicily, Italy, so as to facilitate the scheduled deployment of new cruise missiles according to NATO's plan. Moscow is also accelerating the tempo of its missile deployment. The Soviet SS-20 missiles deployed in Europe have reached 243 and those in Asia have increased to 117, with a total of 1080 warheads. It is reported that 36 Soviet SS-21 missiles have already arrived at six locations in Democratic Germany for deployment.

In the past few days, there has been word from the United States and Western Europe that the United States and the Soviet Union are to put forward some last-minute proposals at the Geneva talks. But it is considered unlikely that these proposals will be accepted by the opposite sides. The U.S.-Soviet Euromissile talks have now entered a crucial period before closing. Moscow is unlikely to achieve its attempted goal of obstructing the U.S. deployment of new missiles in Western Europe as the United States is apparently determined to deploy its new missiles there on schedule. A new round of U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms race is in the offering.

XINHUA ANALYSES THAW IN FRG-GDR RELATIONS

OW111257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 11 Nov 83

["News Analysis: Two Germanys Seek Better Relations Under Tense Situation" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bonn, November 10 (XINHUA) -- There has been a new development in European politics which is hard to understand at first glance -- despite a new chill and even confrontation in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, the relations between the two Germanys are warming up slowly.

Since last July, Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Federal German ruling party, Christian Social Union, former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Minister of Finance Gerhard Stoltenberg and Mayor of West Berlin Richard von Weizsaecker have visited the German Democratic Republic separately. Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Erich Honecker, chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, also exchanged messages last October. The two leaders expressed more than once the wish for better relations between the two countries.

In a statement made at Bundestag (Parliament) last June, Kohl emphasized that effort should be made to create an atmosphere in which the two Germanys could live together, and to further develop the close relations between the two countries. When receiving the mayor of West Berlin last September, Honecker made it clear that since the world situation has turned tenser than ever, improvement of the relations between the German Democratic Republic and the land West Berlin turns out to be a more urgent task. In his message to Kohl on October 9, Honecker emphasized that the two countries share the same responsibility for the German people, and should cooperate with each other.

Both sides have also taken a series of concrete measures to improve their relations. Last June, Federal Germany offered a one-billion-mark-loan to Democratic Germany. In return, the latter canceled the minimum exchange quota for visiting children and dismantled all automatic gun emplacements along the border line. Federal Germany increased by 16 percent its trade with Democratic Germany, though its foreign trade suffered a 1.5 percent drop during the first half of this year. Besides, the two countries have maintained frequent contacts in all fields. Observers described the relations between the two Germanys as an inconspicuous blade of grass, which is growing slowly but tenaciously against the cold weather.

The Munich newspaper SÜDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG said last week the positions of the two countries have something in common. Both "are suffering under the influence of the big powers' nuclear policy, an influence which they cannot head off but can only try to ease," said the paper. The efforts Bonn and Berlin have made in recent months seem to be aimed at putting up a firm base for helping their relations survive the new tension in Europe after the scheduled U.S. missile deployment in Federal Germany. The present relations between the two Germanys prove that, though they have contradictions and disputes, their interests are different from those of the Soviet Union and the United States. What concerns them is how to develop their good neighborly relations instead of being spokesmen for the two superpowers.

MORE FOREIGN OIL EXPLORATION IN BEIBU GULF

OW151116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1044 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Two more contracts for joint oil exploration and development in the southern part of the Beibu Gulf Basin of the South China Sea were signed here this afternoon.

The contracts were reached between the China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) and an international bidding consortium composed of the Sun Orient Exploration Company and Pennzoil Far East Company of the United States; the Ampol Exploration Company Limited of Australia; and Hispanica de Petroleos S.A. of Spain. The two blocks awarded to the consortium cover a total area of 1,415 square kilometers, CNOOC said today.

"The structure within the two blocks are promising according to available geophysical survey information," a spokesman added. The two U.S. companies will be the operators of the two blocks.

Qin Wencai, president of the Chinese corporation, T.A. Burtis, chairman of the board of directors of the Sun Company, Inc, H.J. Fitzgeorge, chairman of the board of directors of the Pennzoil Exploration and Production Company, P.E. Power, general manager of Ampol Exploration Limited of Australia, and B. Garcia-Sineriz, general manager of Hispanica de Petroleos S.A., signed the contracts on behalf of their respective companies.

CNOOC has now signed 15 contracts with 22 companies from eight countries since May 10. The blocks awarded to the foreign companies cover an aggregate area of 31,174 square kilometers. Most of the contracts have been approved by the Chinese Government and are now in effect. According to CNOOC, operators of various contract areas are preparing to invite tenders for service projects, and will gradually start offshore operations. Drilling of the first wildcat well in a contract area awarded to a British Petroleum-led consortium began on November 6. The subcontractor of the offshore operation is China's "Nanhai No. 2" drilling ship.

INTERNATIONAL SOIL SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN NANJING

OW151702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Nanjing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- A four-day international symposium on red soil, sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Sciences, opened today in Nanjing, the capital of Jiangsu Province, east China. More than 70 scientists from Australia, Brazil, China, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Japan, the Netherlands and the United States are attending the meeting.

The symposium will focus on formation, classification and properties of the red soil and its improvement and utilization. Chinese and foreign scientists will read 48 papers at the meeting. The Chinese participants will present their research results in the utilization of the red soil in the past 30 years. The red soil in China, mainly in its southern provinces and regions, accounts for about 21 percent of the country's arable land. Many red soil areas have now become major producers of grain and industrial crops. After the meeting, the foreign scientists will conduct field surveys in Hunan, Guangdong and Guangxi.

WU XUEQIAN MEETS WHITE HOUSE OFFICIAL DEEVER

OW151210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1147 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian met with Michael K. Deaver, assistant to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and deputy chief of staff of the White House, and his party here this afternoon.

Deaver and his party have come to exchange views with leading members of Chinese departments concerned on matters related to President Reagan's visit to China and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the U.S. The American guests, who arrived here yesterday evening, will tour other parts of China after visiting Beijing.

AMERICANS PROTEST CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY

HK141300 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 83 p 6

["Special Dispatch" by Zhang Yunwen and Zhang Liang: "20,000 People in Washington Rally To Protest U.S. Policy on Central America"]

[Text] Washington, 13 Nov -- Some 20,000 people from various circles throughout the United States staged a demonstration and rally against the U.S. Government's policy toward Central America in Washington on 12 November.

In the early morning, people gathered at three squares near the Department of State, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Many of them arrived in more than 400 buses from different cities in the eastern part of the country. Protest demonstrations and rallies were also held the same day in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and other cities in the western part of the country.

At noon, demonstrators departed from the three different assembly places and started the demonstration. They held placards and banners reading: "Stop Intervening in Grenada's Affairs;" "No War, No Gunboat Policy;" "Stop the Superpowers From Intervening in the Third World;" and so on. They loudly shouted slogans: "Gunboat policy destroys democracy;" "United people are invincible." Among the demonstrators were young students, professors, workers, doctors, people from religious circles, gray-haired old men, women with babies in their arms, and disabled people in wheelchairs. A rally was held at the square opposite the White House after the demonstration. Those who addressed the rally unanimously and strongly denounced the U.S. policy of invading Grenada and intervening in the affairs of Central America. Jesse Jackson, Democratic candidate for president, gave a speech, in which he said: We join the rally here to express our objection to an unjust, inhumane, and threatening foreign policy. A congressman pointed out that the Reagan administration's act of invading Grenada was immoral, illegal, and against the Constitution. The demonstration and rally were held from the early morning till evening.

This demonstration was organized by an organization called the "November 12 League" and was cosponsored by more than 70 mass organizations and many well-known people.

The U.S. armed invasion of Grenada has been condemned throughout the world. However, recently, news media in the United States revealed again and again that the American people, according to some public opinion polls, support the government in its invasion of Grenada. Some leaders in the U.S. Government have also become dizzy with their "triumph" on the occupation of the small island. It was under such circumstances that today's demonstration was held. Local sources held that this action showed the real views and will of the American people.

PRC MEDIA ASSESS REAGAN VISIT TO JAPAN, KOREA

Article Assesses Japan Visit

HK160906 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO In Chinese 15 Nov 83 p 4

["Special" article contributed by XINHUA reporter Lu Jimin: "Reagan's Visit to Japan"]

[Text] Beginning on 9 November, U.S. President Reagan made a 4-day visit to Japan. Japan is the first Asian country that Reagan has visited since he took office, so public opinion is that Reagan's visit to Japan indicates that the United States highly values Japan's strategic position in Asia and is ready to consolidate its relations with Japan.

During his visit Reagan held two rounds of talks with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, discussing bilateral economic and trade relations, defense, and the Asian situation. Both sides stressed the necessity for further coordinating bilateral relations and "strengthening the U.S.-Japanese security guarantee system." However, neither is willing to make concessions on economic issues that are related to their respective fundamental interests.

Trade friction has been a tough problem in U.S.-Japanese relations for a long time. Some White House officials said that when the United States incurred huge deficits in its trade with Japan and a series of trade frictions occurred, Reagan made his visit to Japan. According to estimates, the United States may incur a deficit of \$22 billion in its trade with Japan this year, and it is expected that the trade deficit next year will reach \$30 billion. The imbalance in bilateral trade has provoked resentment and grievances among U.S. congressmen and in business circles. Before Reagan's visit, Japan made a concession on car exports to the United States and decided to limit the quantity of cars exported next year to the United States to 1.85 million. But the United States required Japan to further reduce its trade barriers and to open its market to American beef and oranges. Regan, U.S. secretary of the treasury, pointed out that the Japanese yen is artificially undervalued. As a result, Americans can buy Japanese goods at a high price. This makes the United States incur a huge foreign trade deficit. According to reports, Regan remarked that if the problems in bilateral trade cannot be solved, the United States will have to "adopt protectionist measures." However, no major breakthrough has been made in settling the serious disputes in U.S.-Japanese trade. According to foreign news agencies, the only step that both sides have agreed to take is to set up a special bilateral committee to deal with the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen.

Another major subject of the U.S.-Japanese summit was the defense issue. When talking with some Japanese reporters in Washington before leaving for Japan, Reagan pointed out that "the Soviet Union is going all out to seek worldwide expansion," so it is necessary to use "strength" to cope with the Soviet military force which has increased in Asia. In his talks with Japanese leaders, Reagan again remarked that the United States "deeply understands" the importance of the Pacific and Northeast Asian regions. He also underlined the "allied relationship between the United States and Japan."

On the one hand, he pledged that the United States will continue to "commit itself to Asia." On the other hand, he also stressed that Japan should play a greater role and should "share more defense obligations with the United States in the Asian region. He urged Japan to continue to strengthen its defense. It is reported that Nakasone did not promise further commitment to the increase in Japan's defense expenditure, "but just reiterated in general that he was ready to make further efforts in this respect."

According to foreign observers, the two sides failed to reach agreement on Japan's limitation on farm product imports and the United States requests for coal sales and increased defense expenditures by Japan, though both Reagan and Nakasone described their talks as "fruitful." A general election is going to be held in Japan and Nakasone is now unwilling to give any commitments to the United States on major issues because he must take into consideration the feelings of voters. This is a major reason why the talks failed to make much headway. When mentioning the trade and economic disputes between the United States and Japan, Reagan admitted that "they could not be solved overnight." He also said that leaders of both sides must do their best to settle their differences. He expected that progress will be made in resolving the economic and defense issues.

Commentary Criticizes Korean Visit

HK160901 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Nov 83 p 6

["Short" commentary: "A Visit Which Is Unfavorable to the Stability of the Situation on the Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to South Korea has ended. This was a visit unfavorable to the stability of the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Reagan not only visited the Demilitarized Zone along the Korean cease-fire line to peep at North Korea, but also wantonly attacked the Democratic People's Republic of Korea verbally. Moreover, he assured the Chon Tu-hwan clique that the United States will continue to aid South Korea in the aspects of weaponry and technology in order to reinforce South Korea's military strength. Obviously, Reagan's words and deeds can only aggravate the tension on the Korean peninsula and will not facilitate Korea's undertaking of peaceful reunification.

Korea's independent and peaceful reunification is a common desire of the people throughout Korea. President Kim Il-song has already put forth three principles for the independent and peaceful reunification of their motherland and the tentative idea for the establishment of the Confederal Democratic Republic of Koryo. This is the only... rational scheme for the peaceful reunification of Korea. If the United States really attaches importance to stability on the Korean Peninsula, it should withdraw its troops from South Korea and require the South Korean authorities to change their attitude and carry out sincere peaceful consultations with North Korea. Now, President Reagan has deepened the division by means of reinforcing the military strength of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, supported the clique in rejecting peaceful talks, and directly interfered in Korea's affairs. Naturally, what he has done has aroused the condemnation and protest of the Korean people and has been strongly condemned by just world opinion.

The peaceful reunification of Korean is an irresistible historical trend. The Korean issue can only be solved by the Korean people themselves in a situation whereby external interference has been eliminated. The practice of the Chon Tu-hwan clique in hindering the peaceful reunification of Korea is unpopular. The practice of the United States in interfering in Korean affairs by supporting the Chon Tu-hwan clique is even more perverse. The Chinese people resolutely condemn the United States for doing so. We believe that no matter how hard the Chon Tu-hwan clique resists the trend of reunification, through hard struggle the Korean people will certainly realize their national desire for the independent and peaceful reunification of their motherland.

Commentary on Reagan 'Blackmail'

SK160400 Beijing International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Commentary by (A Ming): "Military Threat and Blackmail Will Only Further Aggravate the Tense and Unstable Situation on the Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] Winding up his junket to South Korea, U.S. President Reagan, along with Chon Tu-hwan, issued the so-called joint statement consisting of 15 points.

In the joint statement, Reagan and Chon Tu-hwan babbled that the operational capabilities of the U.S. forces in South Korea should be strengthened and powerful weapons and technology continuously offered in order to reinforce the military strength in South Korea. They even clamored that intimidatory means should be maintained in the Korean peninsula.

During his stay in South Korea, President Reagan even crept into a forefront area in the DMZ and spoke before U.S. troops nestling there. On the occasion he boasted of U.S. military strength and slandered and defamed the DPRK. His gibberish, which contained undisguised military threats and blackmail, has brought dark clouds into the skies of the Korean Peninsula and aggravated the tense situation there.

In the joint statement, President Reagan and Chon Tu-hwan shamelessly raved that the U.S. maintenance of intimidatory means is for the purpose of the defending the so-called stability on the Korean Peninsula and the peace in northeast Asia.

As the world knows, the continuation of the Korean Peninsula division and the unstable situation in it is entirely because of the U.S. forces' nestling in South Korea and their interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people by the force of arms.

The world people have known about it for a long time. Therefore, the peace-loving forces of the world have exerted great efforts to ease the tension on the Korean Peninsula and seek the reunification of Korea.

The 30th UN General Assembly, held in 1975, adopted a resolution calling for the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea and the replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement. The Carter administration, which was in power at that time [as heard], yielding to strong pressure from worldwide public opinion, declared a plan for the phased withdrawal of troops from South Korea.

Nevertheless, the Reagan administration, after taking office, has ceaselessly beefed up the military strength in South Korea. As a result, the danger of war is growing more and more in this region. It is under these circumstances that representatives of many countries at the UN General Assembly this year opposed the interference of foreign force in Korea and demanded its independent and peaceful reunification.

The intimidatory remarks which President Reagan made in South Korea are against the desire of the Korean people, who yearn for independent and peaceful reunification, and the desire of the peace-loving peoples of the world. The DPRK has put forth many fair and reasonable proposals for the peaceful reunification of the country.

In the DPRK, there is absolutely no threat of southward invasion. Accordingly, the so-called threat of southward invasion is nothing more than an excuse which the United States has concocted to beef up its military strength in South Korea.

The Reagan administration must genuinely value peace in the region, withdraw all its military forces from South Korea, and must not further increase the danger of military conflict in the region. Military threats and blackmail can frighten no one and will only further aggravate the tense and unstable situation on the Korean Peninsula.

JAPAN'S NAKASONE, ABE MEET PRC FILM DELEGATION

OW151112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said here this morning Japan is prepared to warmly welcome Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, who is to visit Japan on November 23. He told this to a Chinese film delegation which is here to attend a China film exhibition in Tokyo and Nagasaki. He also said that he wanted to visit China as soon as possible after the Japanese political situation was stabilized.

This morning, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe received the delegation. On the occasion, Abe said that General Secretary Hu's visit to Japan will certainly improve the already good Japanese-Chinese relations. He expressed his satisfaction at the China film exhibition held by Japan. Last night, the Japan League of Film Studios held a cocktail party to welcome the delegation. Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang and Chinese Minister Wen Chi were present. The eight-member delegation headed by Shi Fangyu, director of the Film Bureau of the Ministry of Culture, arrived here on November 13 at the invitation of the Japan League of Film Studios.

ABE VIEWS PRC TIES, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

OW151713 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said here today Japan looks forward to the forthcoming visit of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, adding that the visit will contribute to the further and steady development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

"To maintain and develop good relations between Japan and China is the strong desire of the two peoples," and "it is important not only to Japan and China but also to the peace, stability and prosperity of Asia", the foreign minister said during a meeting with a delegation of Chinese journalists headed by An Gang, editor-in-chief of the ECONOMIC DAILY. He held that Japan and China should "deepen their mutual understanding and establish an unshakable relationship of mutual trust." For this purpose, he said, contact between nationals of the two countries should be increased, especially exchanges between young people.

On international affairs, Abe said "the present international situation has turned grim." The Rangoon bombing, the shooting down of a South Korean airliner by the Soviet Union and the Grenada issue are all examples to this effect. Abe expressed worry over the Soviet arms buildup in Asia. The Asian situation has become "more tense and tumultuous" because of the Soviet support for Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, its deployment of SS-20 missiles in Asia and establishment of military bases in Japan's Northern Territories. He stressed the need for further cooperation between Japan and China, in diplomatic and other fields, in the interest of peace in Asia. On the North-South relations, he said proceeding from the position that "without the prosperity of the South, the prosperity of the North is impossible," Japan "will further promote the North-South dialogue." Abe expressed his concern over the situation in the Middle-East, especially the war between Iran and Iraq. He said Japan will make "unswerving efforts" to prevent the war from spreading. On the Kampuchean issue, Abe stressed the need for a "package of political solution conditioned on the national self-determination of Kampuchea." He reaffirmed Japan's support for the three factions in Kampuchea and for ASEAN's policy on Kampuchea. Although Japan will continue its dialogue with Vietnam in an attempt to persuade it to withdraw its forces, Japan will withhold economic aid from Vietnam until Vietnamese troops have left Kampuchean territory. On Afghanistan, the Japanese foreign minister said that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was hegemonic and that Japan will continue to criticize the Soviet Union for it. He also said Japan will send aid via international organizations both to Afghan and Kampuchean refugees.

HU YAOBANG MEETS DPRK YOUTH DELEGATION

OW151336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hu Yaobang today urged Chinese and Korean youth to carry forward the friendship fostered by veterans of the two parties.

In a meeting here this afternoon with a delegation from the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea, Hu Yaobang said youth of the two countries should strengthen their contacts and learn from each other to play a positive role in the construction of their countries. Head of the delegation Yi Yong-su, member of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea, said that during the visit conscientious discussions were held on how to promote friendship between youth of both countries. "We are determined to work together to further this friendship," he said. Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, was present at the meeting. During their stay in China, the Korean guests visited Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Xian. They will leave here for home tomorrow.

PRC, DPRK SIGN HEALTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT

OW111526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang, November 11 (XINHUA) -- China and Korea today signed the 1984-1985 implementation plan for a health cooperation agreement. During those two years the two countries will exchange health materials, experimental articles and medical workers. The agreement, first reached in 1965, was signed by Chinese Vice-Minister of Public Health Tan Yunhe and his Korean counterpart Choe Won-sok.

I. 16 Nov 83

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S. INTERFERENCE BLAMED FOR DIVIDED KOREA

OW140156 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Sichuan listener (Quo Liping) wrote us and asked why Korea has not been reunified. Now let us discuss this question.

Korea is a country with a long history. In August 1910 Japanese imperialists forcibly occupied Korea and imposed a colonial rule there. On 15 August 1945, Japan unconditionally surrendered to the Allied nations and the Korean people were liberated from Japanese colonial rule. Under an agreement among the Allied nations, U.S. troops entered Korea to stay in the area south of the 38th parallel, while the Soviet troops moved into the part of Korea north of that point. Korea has thus been artificially divided into the parts since the end of World War II.

With U.S. support, a so-called Republic of Korea was founded in the southern part of Korea in August 1948. The first president of the so-called Republic of Korea was Syngman Rhee a notorious reactionary. He willingly served the imperialists, flagrantly opposed communism and an independent peaceful reunification, and often blustered about moving northward to reunify Korea by force.

On 25 June 1950, U.S. imperialists brazenly started a war of aggression and invaded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the northern part of Korea. On 25 October 1950, the Chinese People's Volunteers moved into Korea to support the Korean people in their just war to resist aggression.

On 27 July 1953, the United States was compelled to sign an armistice agreement with the Korea-China side. It has been 30 years since the agreement was signed, but the United States still has its troops in South Korea, still regards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as its imaginary enemy, and constantly evokes military provocations. For many years, U.S. forces and South Korean troops have conducted yearly large-scale joint military exercises. Moreover, the United States constantly supplies the South Korean authorities with all kinds of military equipment and modern weapons. All these acts seriously violate the Korean armistice agreement. Therefore, the hard facts show that the presence of U.S. forces in South Korea and U.S. interference with Korea's internal affairs are the biggest obstacles to Korea's independent peaceful reunification.

Next, let us discuss what efforts and proposals have been made in the past 3 decades and more by the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in order to achieve an independent peaceful reunification of the motherland. According to incomplete statistics, during that time the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have put forward more than 200 plans and proposals concerning an independent peaceful reunification of the motherland.

People can clearly see that the division of Korea is entirely caused by U.S. interference in Korea's internal affairs. In as early as 1975, the 30th U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. The reunification of southern and northern parts of Korea should be achieved independently and peacefully. The issue must be settled by the Korean people themselves without intervention by external forces. Therefore, the U.S. Government must stop all interference in Korea's internal affairs, terminate its military assistance to the South Korean authorities, and withdraw all its troops from South Korea.

An independent peaceful reunification of Korea not only conforms to the fundamental interests of the Korean nation but is also of great significance to safeguarding peace in Asia and all other parts of the world. The Chinese Government and people always resolutely support the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in their struggle for an independent peaceful reunification. We are convinced that the Korean people will surely win final victory in their struggle for an independent peaceful reunification of their motherland.

ECONOMIST COMMENTS ON HONG KONG'S ECONOMY

JW150826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- A noted Chinese economist has predicted that Hong Kong will play an important role in promoting global economic development in the 21st century. "Foreign investors in Hong Kong may set their mind at rest," he said. Qian Junrui, advisor to the Economic Research Center under the State Council, made his remarks in an interview in the latest issue of WORLD AFFAIRS magazine, to be published tomorrow.

Professor Qian said the center of international economic development would likely shift from Europe to the Asia-Pacific region in the next century. "There will surely be great development in the region in the coming century," he said, noting that Japan had made the quickest progress, while China was advancing steadily in its four modernizations drive. "Over the past 20 years, the Southeast Asian countries have effected the speediest economic development in Third World," he said. "Hong Kong is an important center for the Asia-Pacific region. People will attach great importance to Hong Kong's role in promoting the economies both of the region and of the world as a whole." Qian, who recently returned from a tour of Hong Kong, said the United States, Japan and West European countries had large investments of capital and trade in Hong Kong. "Many foreigners there told me they had confidence in the future of Hong Kong. They also said they believed Hong Kong would retain its status as a free port and foreign investment would be protected after sovereignty is returned to China," he said. "The increase of foreign investment in Hong Kong is a proof of their confidence," he added. Qian attributed Hong Kong's rapid development over the past 20 years partly to its good geographical location and the Hong Kong authorities' ability to take advantage of the international situation, including China's war of liberation and the U.S. invasions of Korea and Vietnam. But the chief reason, he said, was that 98 percent of Hong Kong's 5.3 million people were capable, hard-working and highly adaptable, Chinese. Hong Kong also had the powerful backing of China for its supplies of food, daily necessities, raw materials, and drinking water, he stressed. Professor Qian, who is also an advisor to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and president of the World Economic Society of China, added that while the Hong Kong authorities had contributed to the development of Hong Kong, they also made serious mistakes in their overall economic strategy. These included over-expansion of the real estate market and neglect for the development of industry, he said. Noting that China would resume sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997 while maintaining its prosperity and stability, Qian said the Hong Kong authorities should gradually overcome the economy's weakness during the transition period before 1997. "Otherwise, it will be difficult to achieve further prosperity. The recent slump of the Hong Kong dollar was partly a result of this economic structure and policy," he said. Qian said Hong Kong should make great efforts to develop its industry both during the transition period and for a long time after 1997. The focus should be on textile and light industries, which already had sound foundations, with special stress on advancing the electronics industry. "Hong Kong may continue to take in large foreign capital investments and face the world market by depending on the rich resources and markets on the mainland. This will guarantee Hong Kong's prosperity and stability," he said. Qian also said he appreciated Edward Heath's recent statements in Hong Kong, and he hoped Britain would adopt a wise and cooperative approach toward Hong Kong's future. Professor Qian said he believed the people of Hong Kong would unite and contribute to further prosperity and stability. "When China regains sovereignty over Hong Kong, our patriotic compatriots will elect their own representatives to administer Hong Kong. They will certainly make Hong Kong more developed and prosperous," he said.

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT HONORS PRC NAVY COMMANDER

OW150315 Beijing XINHUA in English 0244 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Islamabad, November 14 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President General Ziaul Haq today conferred the medal of high honor Nishan-i-Imtiaz on Liu Hueqing, visiting naval commander of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) for his significant contribution to promoting cooperation between the navies of the two countries. After a special investiture ceremony at the presidential palace in Rawalpindi, President Ziaul Haq gave a dinner in honor of all members of the Chinese PLA naval delegation.

The ideal friendly relations between Pakistan and China has been fostered by efforts made over a long period of time, the president said, adding that the cooperation between Pakistan and China has strengthened bilateral friendship as well as contributed to the stability of this region.

In his reply, Liu expressed deep thanks for conferring Nishan-i-Imtiaz on him. This, he said, is not only his personal honor, but also a testimony of the profound friendship between China and Pakistan. The Chinese naval commander said that the friendship between the two countries has stood the test of time. Whenever Pakistan finds times of difficulty, the Chinese people will stand by the Pakistan side.

Attending the ceremony and dinner were Pakistan Minister of Defense Ali Ahmad Talpur, Chief of the Naval Staff Tariq Kamal Khan, Chief of the Air Staff Mohammad Anwar Shamim and other high-ranking officers. Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Wang Chuanbin was also present on the occasions.

PAKISTAN BEGINS 12-DAY AIR FORCE EXERCISE

OW151706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Islamabad, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Chief of the Pakistani Air Force Anwar Shamim said today that Pakistan wants to live in peace and has no aggressive designs against any country. He said this in a statement issued at the opening of "Jet-Stream 1983," 12-day multi-stage exercises held by the Pakistani Air Force.

Planning for self-defense, Shamim said, is the inalienable right of all peace-loving countries of the world. The current exercises are being conducted to keep the Pakistani Air Force at its highest pitch of operational preparedness, he said. The country-wide exercises involve the full range of air operations, including armaments delivery, land-air warfare and naval-air warfare.

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

OW141312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1301 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA) -- Lennart Bodstrom, minister of foreign affairs of Sweden, arrived here for a visit this evening at the invitation of Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. He was greeted by Wu Xueqian at the airport.

Holds Talks

OW151110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said today the current tense and turbulent international situation is characterized by the confrontation between the East and the West, namely the two superpowers -- the Soviet Union and the United States.

Speaking to Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom in their talks in Beijing, Wu added that the main issue in the present Soviet-American contention is the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Wu Xueqian pointed out that the continuous contention for supremacy between the two superpowers and their arms race makes it very difficult to bring about relaxation of the present international situation.

Discussing bilateral issues, Wu Xueqian said China and Sweden have enjoyed very good relations since they established diplomatic relations in 1950. Especially in recent years, Wu said, contacts and cooperation between the two countries in the economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields have developed rapidly. He said he hoped bilateral relations would be further expanded through the common efforts of both countries.

Foreign Minister Bodstrom said Sweden is deeply concerned about the serious international situation. The superpowers always attempt to use regional conflicts to achieve their own aims. He said regional wars could easily spread to Europe. Sweden will do its utmost to maintain the peace and stability of Europe and the world. Sweden will continue to follow neutral and non-aligned policies while strengthening its own defenses. Bodstrom said Sweden and China are very different in size but this does not prevent the two countries from taking common positions on international issues. "We share similar views on many international issues. This can be seen from the results of the votes in the General Assembly of the United Nations," he added.

Feted by Wu Xueqian

OW151539 Beijing XINHUA in English 1450 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, China's state councillor and foreign minister, today expressed satisfaction over the fruitful development of Sino-Swedish relations.

We said this at a banquet he gave here this evening in honor of Lennart Bodstrom, minister of foreign affairs of Sweden. Wu Xueqian said China always attached great importance to enhancing its friendly cooperation with Sweden, particularly economic and technical cooperation. "Our two countries have their own advantages. On the basis of equality and mutual benefit the two countries can complement each other's deficiencies and establish long-term and stable relations of cooperation," he added.

Speaking of the present international situation, Wu Xueqian said: "The superpowers' contention and arms race have caused increasing danger to peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world. This calls for all peace-loving countries and peoples to strengthen unity and make concerted efforts to defend peace. "Sweden has firmly condemned the superpowers' expansion and aggression and bravely safeguarded its state sovereignty and territorial integrity. At the same time Sweden has actively developed its relations with Third World countries, making positive efforts to promote the South-North dialogue. We appreciate this."

Bodstrom said Sweden was among the first of the Western countries to establish diplomatic relations with New China. During many years its delegations at the United Nations and other international organizations advocated the cause of the People's Republic of China as the right and only representative one. He said "Sweden welcomes China's efforts to strengthen its relations with the West European countries. Today geographical distances are diminishing in importance. The more we meet, the more we exchange views and assessments of current issues, the more we will come to understand that many of our basic problems are the same." He said: "The foreign policy of Sweden and China has many points in common. We have both chosen to remain outside the great military blocs which separate our world, we both oppose hegemonism from whatever country it may proceed." "In bilateral relations," he said, "we witness rapid increase of our contacts in the cultural, scientific, technological and commercial domains. This is indeed a source of true satisfaction for the Swedish Government." He expressed the hope that both countries would adopt various measures to expand their economic cooperation.

PRC, ITALY SIGN TECHNICAL COOPERATION PACT

OW151659 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Rome, November 15 (XINHUA) -- China and Italy today signed a cooperation program on science and technology for 1984-1985. A Chinese delegation of science and technology signed the program here with the Italian Foreign Ministry. The delegation came to Italy on November 4 on a two-week visit to this country.

PRC, FRANCE TO MANUFACTURE OFFSHORE OIL RIG

OW150920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- China and France have agreed to jointly manufacture offshore oil production platforms and auxiliary facilities, the China Offshore Platform Engineering Corporation said today.

The China Guangzhou-UIE Offshore Engineering Company will be operated by the China Offshore Platform Engineering Corporation and the Union Industrielle et d' Enterprise, of France. The venture will be inaugurated next week in Guangzhou, capital of Guangdong province. A spokesman for the Chinese company said contracts for the joint venture were concluded this summer in Beijing. The cooperation term will run for ten years. The venture will take orders from China and abroad. It will also handle designing, fabrication, transportation, installation and delivery. The French corporation will provide technical guidance in design and construction, and help train Chinese technicians and upgrade a shipyard in Guangzhou.

ARTICLE ON BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR PRC-EEC COOPERATION

HK120328 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Nov 83 p 4

[Article by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Stabilizing Factor']

[Text] The good relations between China and the Commission of the European Communities and its member countries was spotlighted with the visit of the commission president, Mr Gaston Thorn, which ended earlier this week.

It is of particular significance that the friendly co-operation between China and West Europe has been re-affirmed at a time when they are faced with the common task of how to cope with a tense and turbulent world situation. Due to the intense rivalry between the superpowers, the stormclouds of a major armed conflict are again gathering over mankind. None of the old hot spots in the world have been removed and new ones have emerged. Especially threatening situations are developing in Central America and the eastern Mediterranean where one or both of the superpowers appear to be itching for action.

Power Pursuit

In their pursuit of global domination, the superpowers are contending for nuclear supremacy worldwide and particularly in Europe. It is precisely in this context that China understands, respects and supports the mass movement for peace and nuclear disarmament in West Europe and elsewhere.

China has all along hoped to see Europe united and become stronger, and China also hopes that the European countries pursue a policy of independence. In a world where the main source of turmoil and instability is the superpower contention for world hegemony, it is wrong to go along with either without deliberation and reservation.

Friendly co-operative relations between a united and strong Europe and a prosperous and strong China will constitute an important factor in maintaining world peace and stability.

Common Views

There are solid political foundations to develop long-term and stable economic and other co-operation between China and the European Communities. They have no conflicts of fundamental interests, and share common or similar views on many issues.

China's way to stand up to the present tumultuous world situation is to strengthen itself, go ahead with its national construction and eliminate poverty and backwardness. And a prosperous and stable China is in the interests of Europe as well as other areas.

Europe and China can combine their respective strong points to make up for their weaknesses. China has abundant resources and a vast market while Western Europe has advanced technology and funds. Further development of economic and technical cooperation is both necessary and beneficial to both sides. The potential of such cooperation is great and prospects are bright. It will be wise to perceive this cooperation from a long-term point of view.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS, PETES LIBYAN DELEGATION

OW152057 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met and hosted a banquet this evening in honor of a delegation from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya led by al-Bukhari Salim Hudah, secretary of communication and marine transportation. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

The Libyan delegation arrived here yesterday to attend the first meeting of the China-Libya Joint Committee on Economic, Trade and Scientific and Technological Cooperation. This morning a Chinese delegation led by Chen Puru, committee chairman from the Chinese side and minister of railways, held talks with the Libyan delegation. They reviewed with satisfaction the cooperation between the two countries in economy, trade and culture in the past year and discussed matters relating to further promoting such cooperation.

WEI GUOQING MEETS SOMALI CULTURAL DELEGATION

OW151254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Wei Guoqing, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People a Somali Government cultural delegation led by Mohamed Omar Jess, minister of information and national guidance.

Wei Guoqing said that both China and Somalia belong to the Third World and relations between the two countries have been good ever since the establishment of diplomatic relations. Mr Jess said he was glad to see that this friendship is going up day by day.

Prior to the meeting, Chinese Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi and Mr Jess signed, on behalf of the respective governments, a cultural agreement between China and Somalia. The agreement says that the two contracting parties agree, in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit, to promote exchanges and cooperation in the fields of culture, education, science, technology, public health, sports, publication, the press and broadcasting.

PRC GROUP TO ATTEND MALI CEREMONY

OW152108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] November 15 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government delegation led by Qin Zhongda, minister of chemical industry, left here for Mali this evening at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Mali. The delegation will pay a visit to Mali and attend the ceremony for handing over a pharmaceutical plant to Mali built with Chinese assistance.

CPC REPRESENTATIVE LEAVES FOR GUINEA

OW140210 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1615 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 Nov (XINHUA) -- Upon request of the Guinean Democratic Party Central Committee, Li Rui, representative of the CPC, member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy director of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department, left Beijing for Conakry by plane today to attend the party's 12th congress. He was seen off at the airport by Qian Liren, director of the CPC Central Committee International Liaison Department, and Wang Zhaohua, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department.

HONGQI LINKS LIU SHAOQI IDEAS WITH RECTIFICATION

OW161056 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 16 Nov 83

["RED FLAG Links Liu Shaoqi With Correct Party Consolidation" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA) -- The current issue of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee theoretical journal RED FLAG has published an article linking the ideas of the country's late Chairman Liu Shaoqi with the current party rectification. The article was written to mark the 85th anniversary of Liu's birth which falls on November 24. Liu was vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and state chairman until his disgrace early in the Cultural Revolution. He died on November 12, 1969 and was posthumously rehabilitated in 1980.

The article said Liu's earlier works, including "How To Be a Good Communist" and "On the Party," were important ideological weapons for strengthening the party. After 1949, it said, he again presented many important ideas on the nature of a ruling party and the party's experience at that time. The article said Liu's thought on enhancing the political quality of party members, forging close ties between cadres and the masses and correct party leadership were of immediate significance to the current party consolidation, despite the changes in China's situation since the 1960's. It cited his ideas on maintaining the party's ideological and organizational purity, and style of work, and enhancing the party's quality and fighting capacity. The article stressed that Liu paid special attention to the possibility of cadres becoming divorced from the masses.

Liu also suggested abolishing the system of life-long tenure for leading cadres, it said, noting that he once mentioned the example of the first U.S. president, George Washington, who retired after two terms in office. To keep cadres in close touch with the masses, Liu also said party consolidations should be conducted to criticize the misuse of prerogatives and privileges, rulers who become overlords sitting on the backs of the people, and subjectivism, commandism and bureaucracy. He advocated that systems he worked out to supervise cadres, and restrictions on the power of state leaders be stipulated. He also maintained that there should not be a wide gap in living standards between state leaders and the masses. The article also noted that Liu thought the party should exercise leadership, but not monopolize the work of non-party organizations. It recalled that in 1962, Liu said party organizations should not replace state organs. This would be a violation of the system of people's democracy, he said. The article described Liu Shaoqi's ideas on party building as the "valuable asset" of the party, and an important component of Mao Zedong Thought. It held that earnest study of Liu's ideas would help deepen understanding of the importance of the current party rectification.

DENG LIQUN VIEWS PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW151543 Beijing XINHUA in English 1432 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- The decision of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee to consolidate the party and clear away cultural contamination was aimed at continuing the policies adopted after 1978 in a more effective way, said Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat and head of the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, here today.

In a meeting with two Swedish journalists here this afternoon, he said that these policies to be continued included enlivening the domestic economy and opening to the outside world.

Deng Liqun said some people abroad worried about the China party consolidation and clearing away cultural contamination, thinking the party consolidation could not be thorough or what happened during the "Cultural Revolution" might reoccur. Still some bourgeois journalists abroad mistook that China would carry out another "anti-rightist" campaign or another "Cultural Revolution." He said it was indeed not an easy job to carry out party consolidation and clear away cultural contamination. A great deal of work needed to be done meticulously. With lessons drawn from both past achievements and setbacks, the Chinese people would not repeat what had happened before. On the other hand, he said, most of the leaders, from the central to grassroots levels, were party members. Having experienced the bitterness of the "Cultural Revolution," they would not tolerate a repetition. "People may rest assured about this," he added.

Deng Liqun also briefed the two Swedish journalists on China's economic and political situation. Deng said "Although separated by a long distance, we have the same goal. To realize this goal, we have to care about and help each other." The two Swedish journalists, Ingemar Andersson, chief editor of NEW DAY of the Left Party (Communists) of Sweden, and Hans Arvidsson, editor of SOCIALIST DEBATE of the same party, came here on November 1 at the invitation of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. They also visited Shandong, Jiangsu and Shanghai, where they were impressed by the rapid development in economy and people's labor enthusiasm. After the meeting, Deng Liqun gave a dinner for the two journalists.

RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES STUDYING RECTIFICATION DOCUMENTS

HK150944 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 83 p 5

[Commentator's article: "Use the 'Decision' on Party Rectification To Unify the Thinking of the Whole Party -- More on the Necessity and Importance of Studying the Party Rectification Documents"]

[Text] The 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee called on all the party members to conscientiously study the "CPC Central Committee resolution on party rectification" and take active part in party rectification. Studying the resolution on party rectification and Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun's important speeches is a critical link in correctly implementing the CPC Central Committee's principles and policies on party rectification work.

The resolution on party rectification is a powerful ideological weapon for the unification of the thoughts of the whole party. People throughout the party must unify their thoughts and understanding of the questions of what problems, after all, this party rectification must solve, of what principles we should adhere to in this party rectification, of what steps and methods we should take in carrying out this party rectification and of what policies we should carry out in dealing with the party members and cadres who have committed various mistakes. The CPC Central Committee has adhered to the ideological line of Marxism, proceeded from reality throughout the party and summed up both the positive and negative experiences from history, and has thus clearly and concretely expounded on and made regulations related to these problems in its resolution on party rectification. As a result, this resolution provides a powerful ideological weapon for the unification of the thoughts, understanding, and actions of the entire party.

Only by unifying the thoughts of the entire party with the resolution on party rectification can we guarantee the smooth development of all-round party rectification and achieve the expected results. Therefore, every party member and cadre should use, through the conscientious study of the resolution on party rectification, the spirit of the resolution to assess his own thoughts, words, and actions and consciously unify as soon as possible his thoughts, words, and actions with the resolution on party rectification.

The resolution on party rectification has imbued people with confidence and strength. Can this party rectification be carried out satisfactorily? Some comrades inside and outside the party still have various doubts and worries. The main doubts and worries are: On the one hand, some comrades worry that this party rectification will result in making a mere show of party rectification without solving any problems; and on the other hand, others fear that in this party rectification, we will repeat the previous set of "leftist" practices, wrongly injure some good people, and thus disrupt the situation of stability and unity. We cannot say that such worries and doubts are without good reason. However, if we read carefully only the resolution on party rectification, we will have no difficulty in seeing that the CPC Central Committee has adhered to a dialectic materialist attitude and has made an all-round profound exposition on and explicit regulations about all the important problems. For example, the resolution points out the arduousness of this task of party rectification and at the same time fully expounds on the favorable conditions for satisfactorily carrying it out. It stresses strengthening ideological education and relying on the revolutionary consciousness of party members as well as the necessity to conscientiously carry out criticism and self-criticism. It stresses that in rectifying the party, we must follow the mass line and listen fully to the opinions of the masses of people both inside and outside the party, and also points out that we cannot repeat the past erroneous practice of "rectifying the party by the masses of people" and allowing the nonparty members to decide on inner-party questions.

Concerning the party members who have committed various mistakes or even criminal offenses, it stresses that we should strictly enforce party discipline, criticize and educate those who must be criticized and educated, punish those who must be punished, expel those who must be expelled from the party and send to be punished by judicial organizations in accordance with the law those who must be legally punished. At the same time, it also stresses that in enforcing party discipline and meting out organizational punishment, we must adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts and strictly follow the procedures stipulated by the party constitution and should not fix prior percentages or quotas. In order to prevent the malpractice of causing the party rectification to end up as making a show, the resolution on party rectification specially put forth the vigorous measures such as leadership taking the lead in rectifying the party, upper and lower levels supervising one another and results of party rectification in a unit being checked before the unit can claim completion of the rectification. In order to prevent excesses in the struggle and to prevent any confusion that may emerge because a small number of bad elements take advantage of the rectification to make trouble, the resolution seriously points out that we should never allow anybody to take advantage of the party rectification to instigate factionalism or to exploit factionalism to persecute other people and we should never tolerate any framing-up or personal retaliation. Whoever does this will be severely punished. Therefore, as long as we conscientiously study the resolution on party rectification and profoundly understand its essence, we will be able to eliminate all those doubts and worries and strengthen people's confidence in satisfactorily carrying out party rectification.

We should not make a show of party rectification, nor should we make a show of the study of the resolution on party rectification. Every party member has a duty to build our party into a strong nucleus for leading the socialist modernization, to make his contributions in bringing about a radical turn for the better in party work style and to use his actual actions to show his attitude toward this party rectification. In order to turn his fine desire into reality, the first step every party member must take is to conscientiously study the resolution on party rectification and fully understand its essence and spirit.

Our study must certainly be linked with our practice; therefore, we should not sit idly and give empty talk on theory, but should discuss the theory while studying documents and carrying out party rectification. However, if we impatiently solve concrete problems before we have deeply and thoroughly studied the documents, we will not only fail to satisfactorily solve the problems but also will cause delay in our study. Of course, unifying the thoughts of the entire party with the resolution on party rectification should permeate the whole process of party rectification from beginning to end. However, when party rectification has just begun, we should place special emphasis on making efforts to satisfactorily study the resolution on party rectification and fully understand its essential spirit. Only by so doing can we lay a sound foundation for the smooth development of party rectification.

HONGOI DISCUSSES 'FOUR CARDINAL PRINCIPLES'

HK150915 Beijing HONGOI in Chinese No 20, 16 Oct 83 pp 31-34

[Article by Zhang Decheng: "Adhere To the Four Basic Principles and the Struggle on Two Fronts"]

[Text] The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was a great turning point, which has far-reaching significance in the history of our party since the founding of the PRC. This session laid down the strategic decision of shifting the focus of the whole party's work onto building socialist modernization, and set forth the guiding principle of emancipating the minds, seeking truth from facts, and uniting as one to look forward. In order to correctly implement the basic spirit of the session and promote the building of socialist modernization, Comrade Deng Xiaoping delivered an important speech at the theoretical work conference. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, he reiterated the adherence to the socialist road, proletarian dictatorship, party leadership, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

For a long time past, our party has persistently adhered to the basic content included in the four cardinal principles. At the critical point, with China striding into the new period, why is it that Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forward the necessity of adhering to the four cardinal principles? This is not shooting an arrow without a target. In China, particularly within the party at that time, there existed two kinds of erroneous tendencies, which deviated from the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and hindered the building of four modernizations. The first tendency was: Affected by the erroneous ideology of the "two whatevers," some comrades were rigid in thinking and some even claimed that the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was against "Mao Zedong Thought." As a matter of fact, they attempted to stick to the mistakes of the "left" deviation, which were already proved by practice.

In the course of struggle against the erroneous "leftist" ideology, the other tendency which distorted and negated the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee emerged from the right deviation. In fact, they intended to negate the four cardinal principles. Some even advocated and stirred up the evil wind of "kicking away the party committee and carrying out democracy," in an attempt to sabotage party leadership and the political situation of stability and unity. This is a trend of bourgeois liberalism. If it is allowed to spread unchecked, we will not only fail to criticize the "leftist" mistakes, but will also force economic readjustment, all kinds of reform, and economic and cultural undertakings to deviate from the socialist road and party leadership.

With a proletarian revolutionary's boldness of vision and against the two erroneous tendencies, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in a clear-cut stand that we must unswervingly adhere to the four cardinal principles, persist in carrying out struggle on the two fronts, and while criticizing the mistakes of the "left" deviation, continue to make strenuous efforts to fight against the tendency from the right, which negates the four cardinal principles. Our practice in the past few years has proved that the adherence to the four cardinal principles and the struggle against the two erroneous tendencies promptly put forward by the CPC Central Committee is absolutely correct. It is the decisive factor for us to attain major achievements in all fields.

By demanding that the whole party keep in political unity with the CPC Central Committee, we mean in particular, to adhere to the four cardinal principles. The four cardinal principles have already been included in the Constitution of the PRC. Therefore, it is also the political norm for the people of the whole country to observe and the political basis of the unity of the whole party and people of the whole country. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Today we must repeatedly stress the adherence to the four cardinal principles. This is because some people (even if it is a handful of people) have attempted to shake these cardinal principles. This is not permissible. No party member or ideological and theoretical worker of the party must ever, in the slightest degree, shake his fundamental stand in this respect." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 159). Therefore, the adherence to the four cardinal principles is the fundamental political stand of our party and also the fundamental political stand of every party member.

Our basic experience summed up in the past few years shows that in order to adhere to the four cardinal principles, we must fight against the erroneous tendencies which run counter to the four cardinal principles. If we slacken our efforts in this struggle, erroneous ideas will spread wildly and the adherence to the four cardinal principles will be interfered with. One of the main reasons why the unhealthy tendencies and evil winds prevail over the healthy tendencies in some localities and units is that the party organizations there are weak and incompetent and have slackened their efforts in fighting against the erroneous tendencies which run counter to the four cardinal principles.

On the issue of handling the four cardinal principles, some comrades hold that the adherence to the four cardinal principles impedes thinking and some even regard the adherence to the four cardinal principles as "restricting." By saying it is "restricting," they criticize the party for abandoning the spirit of the emancipation of thinking of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in its adherence to the four cardinal principles. This view, although it carries the label of "emancipation of thinking," is, however, erroneous because it has set the emancipation of thinking against the four cardinal principles. All decisions and guiding principles of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee adhere to the four cardinal principles and their spirit is completely in keeping with that of the four cardinal principles. One of the important guiding principles of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is to emancipate thinking. How can we set it against the four cardinal principles? While adhering to the four cardinal principles, there is no problem of "restrictions" in emancipating thinking. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has criticized this erroneous views many times. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said:

"By emancipating thinking, we mean to smash the restrictions of the force of habit and subjective biases, study new situations, and solve new problems under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism. In emancipating thinking, we can neither deviate from the path of the four cardinal principles nor impair the stable, united, vivid, and active political situation. The whole party should have a unified understanding of this problem.

If we, as did some people who took part in the activities on the "democratic wall in Xidan," deviate from the four cardinal principles in order to "emancipate thinking," we are in fact putting ourselves in a position diametrically opposite to that of the party and the people. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said further: "Some people say, what the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee does is to 'open wide' while the four cardinal principles are to 'restrict.'" This is a complete distortion. Communist party members should absolutely not tolerate such a distortion and must resolutely combat it." (Ibid., pp 243, 220) It is very clear that only on the condition that we adhere to the four cardinal principles can we truly emancipate thinking. If we deviate from the four cardinal principles, not only can we not emancipate thinking, but we will "put ourselves in a position diametrically opposite to that of the party and the people" and consciously or unconsciously place ourselves in the bourgeois ideological framework. From the viewpoint of bourgeois ideology, this is really "emancipation." However, we are then restricted by bourgeois ideology. Thus, we are not genuinely emancipated. True emancipation means to seek truth from facts, that is, to enable thinking to be in keeping with reality and to enable subjective thinking to be in keeping with objective reality. We can achieve all this only on the condition that we adhere to the four cardinal principles. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "If we deviate from the four cardinal principles, we are without our roots and direction. Implementation of the party's ideological line is then out on the question." (Ibid., pp 242-243) Why do some comrades set the emancipation of thinking against the adherence to the four cardinal principles? This is because they understand the emancipation of thinking as the need to do without the four cardinal principles and they regard the four cardinal principles as a restriction which should not be there. Some even go so far as to think that the four cardinal principles themselves are problematic, hence the need to affect a "breakthrough." From the viewpoint of the proletariat, as they abandon the four cardinal principles, naturally, their view is in itself a rightist tendency. Now that they have taken the rightist stand, they think that our party is about to abandon the slogan of emancipation of thinking, repeat the "leftist" mistakes, and pursue the "leftist" things when our party calls for the adherence to the four cardinal principles and emphasizes the need to continue to criticize the right tendencies. Of course, this view is completely erroneous. In order to answer this criticism, we must go on to talk about the struggle on the two fronts at present. This is an important issue in adhering to the four cardinal principles.

Concerning the present struggle on two fronts, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has made a comprehensive exposition in his "Concerning the Question of Combating Erroneous Ideological Tendencies." He said:

"There are people from both the left and right who are against, or who negate the four cardinal principles. In writing articles, we must pay attention to both sides."

"In order to emancipate thinking, it is necessary to combat both 'left' and right deviations. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee proposed to emancipate thinking in the light of the 'two whatevers' and attention was focused on the correction of 'leftist' mistakes. Later, rightist tendencies emerged. Doubtless, they must also be checked."

"At present, the problem is to devote more efforts to disseminating the four cardinal principles. We cannot overlook the erroneous 'leftist' ideas because they are deep-rooted. We should concentrate on checking the 'leftist' tendency in our guiding ideology. However, we cannot completely solve the problem by doing this alone. The rightist tendency must also be checked at the same time."

"Comrade Wang Kecheng said that we should combat 'leftist deviation' whenever 'leftist deviation' exists and combat rightist deviation if it also exists. I agree with him. We should make a concrete analysis of both the 'leftist' and rightist deviations."

Comrade Deng Xiaoping's expositions constitute a scientific summary of the party's efforts to check the erroneous tendencies in these years. They are the correct guiding principles for our checking the erroneous tendencies at present and are completely in keeping with the actual conditions during these years.

Our party has made strenuous efforts in the past few years to correct and eliminate the mistakes of the "left" deviation. First of all, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is a great turning point in the guiding ideology of our party. The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee further adopted the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC," which marked the accomplishment of the party's tasks of setting things to right in its guiding ideology and correcting the mistakes of the "left" deviation. However, our party time and again pointed out that the influence of "leftist" ideology still existed in the practical work in various localities and departments. Particularly on the attitude toward science, education, and intellectuals, toward structural reform, and in the basic level work of rural areas and cities, the task for eliminating the influence of the "leftist" ideology and further emancipating the minds was still arduous. How can we say that the struggle against the "leftist" ideology is neglected? Comrade Deng Xiaoping also emphatically pointed out that it was deep-rooted and that the task for criticizing the "left" deviation was not overlooked at all.

Why is the mistake of the "left" deviation deep-rooted? This is because this mistake lasted for a long period after the founding of the PRC. If we say that it started from the mid-1950's, then it developed a relatively integrated shape in the "Great Cultural Revolution" and permeated through the work in all fields. Therefore, it has a deep and wide influence among the broad ranks of cadres and masses. Concerning the influence of the "left" deviation, it is not only a matter of existence among many of our comrades, but the difference of its existence in varying degrees.

Furthermore, the development of economy and culture in China at present is still relatively low, our science and education is underdeveloped, and the production and exchange of commodities is also underdeveloped. The superiority of small production to a certain extent is the condition for the existence of the influence of the "leftist" ideology. It is impossible to fundamentally change such a state of affairs within a short period of time. Therefore, we must be sober-minded and understand that the task of eliminating the influence of the "leftist" ideology is a protracted one. This is the way our party has instructed the comrades of the whole party.

However, while criticizing the "leftist" mistakes, why should we also criticize the bourgeois liberalization and carry out the struggle on the two fronts? Because when the tendencies of the bourgeois liberalization have occurred, we should fight against them and should on no account let them spread unchecked. Only by adopting the correct ideas, line, and methods of the four cardinal principles can we overcome these tendencies. It won't do for us to use one tendency to cover the other. The idea that by upholding the four cardinal principles to oppose bourgeois liberalization, we will let off the "leftist" mistakes means that bourgeois liberalization should not be touched and that the rightist stuff should not be criticized. This is tantamount to using the criticism of the "leftist" mistakes to cover up bourgeois liberalization. Some people fear that we will let off the "leftist" mistakes; why are they not afraid of letting off bourgeois liberalization?

Bourgeois liberalization has existed both in the society and the party. This is an objective existence. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: Bourgeois liberalization has existed in the literary and art circles. He said: "There is also a certain bourgeois liberalization trend in theoretical circles." (p 347) With regard to the serious defects in our propaganda work, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said again: "Our main defect is that we have not actively and forcefully propagated the four cardinal principles and that we have not carried out effective struggle against the serious and erroneous ideology which opposes the four cardinal principles." (p 323)

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has also mentioned the crucial point and danger of the bourgeois liberalization. He pointed out: "The nucleus of the bourgeois liberalization is to oppose the party leadership." He stressed: If we fail to carry out a resolute struggle against it, "we will not be able to build socialism and we will be encroached upon and corroded by various kinds of capitalist force." (pp 346, 328) The above-mentioned inferences of Comrade Deng Xiaoping are completely correct.

Are they not hard facts? Are there not some people who advocate the bourgeois ideological trend of liberalization? To them, socialism is not as good as capitalism. They demand that we abrogate the socialist public ownership system, planned economy, and the people's democratic dictatorship. They advocate a bourgeois parliamentary system and free competition. They say slanderously that there is a "bureaucrat privileged stratum" within the party. They demand that the party give up its leadership over reforms and various construction undertakings. They intend to abandon Mao Zedong Thought under the pretext of "crisis of confidence." They also advocate that we use the Western bourgeois viewpoints to reform Marxism so that it will become the so-called "humanist Marxism" acceptable to the bourgeoisie. Of course, there is only a small number of people who advocate bourgeois liberalization. However, they have completely put forth the political ideas of the bourgeois liberalization and its ideological program. In our country, the exploiting class has been eliminated as a class. However, due to the existence of the vestiges of the exploiting class at home and the corrosion of the bourgeois ideology from abroad, class struggle will continue to exist for a long time within a certain scope. Just like our struggle against severe criminal activities in the economic field and other spheres, our struggle against bourgeois liberalization is an important component part of the class struggle which presently exists within a certain scope in our country. There is an eye-catching phenomenon in our ideological field: There are a handful of people who feverishly advocate bourgeois liberalization. After checking up on their personal history, we found out that they vigorously pursued the ultraleftist line during the "Great Cultural Revolution." We should realize that there is a fundamental difference between some comrades who once propagated certain erroneous viewpoints and those who feverishly advocate the bourgeois liberalization. They should on no account be lumped together. However, by reviewing the past history and present performance of these people, does it not help us grasp the nature of bourgeois liberalization? Does it not help us keep a clear head?

We should not underestimate the danger of bourgeois liberalization. It is dangerous because it has not only confused people's minds, but has also undermined the situation of stability and unity and hampered the progress of the four modernizations. In the meantime, we should realize its long-range influence -- its influence over some young people and some university students in particular. Some of them have joined or will soon join our cadre ranks. If the present situation remains unchanged, they will inevitably bring the bourgeois ideological trends of liberalization to our party and the cadre ranks. Is this not a matter which we should guard against? Therefore, the struggle against the bourgeois liberalization is neither non-essential nor making a fuss about a trifling thing. This is a matter of primary importance which concerns whether we can uphold the four cardinal principles and realize the four modernizations. This is also a matter which concerns the fundamental interests of our people.

Confronted with erroneous trends, we must dare to struggle. If we always hesitate to act and have no end of misgivings; if we do not dare to propagate vigorously the four cardinal principles and take a clear-cut stand to oppose the bourgeois liberalization, and if we always sidestep the crucial questions or try to skirt round them, can we say that this is a stand and attitude which a Marxist should take? With regard to the problem of opposing unhealthy trends, we must not only persist in struggle, but also stick to the practice of seeking truth from facts. At present, we are opposing the one-sidedness of combating the "leftist" mistakes alone. This does not mean that it is no longer necessary to continue to criticize the "leftist" mistakes.

On the contrary, while continuing to oppose the "leftist" mistakes, we should attach importance to combating the bourgeois liberalization trends and persist in the struggle on the two fronts. While opposing both the "leftist" and rightist mistakes, we should stick to the principle of "presenting the facts and reasoning things out and avoiding one-sidedness." We should avoid launching political movements and attacking people from all sides. Only by persisting in adopting guidelines and methods of seeking truth from facts can we carry the struggle of opposing bourgeois liberalization forward to the end.

PRIORITY URGED FOR IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

HK101051 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by commentator of SIXIANG ZHENGZHI GONGZUO YANJIU [RESEARCH IN IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL WORK]: "Communists Must Do Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] Our party has a lot of work to do, but first of all, it must do ideological and political work. The Communist Party has built itself up by relying on ideological and political work and on the integration of Marxism-Leninism with the workers' movement. Only in this way can there be the emergence, development, and triumph of the Communist Party. We have traversed such a road, that is, before we seized nationwide state power, we had undergone a process of developing from being small to being large, from being weak to being strong, and from having a small area to having a large one. After the seizure of state power, should we continue to put ideological matters in the lead? Should we actually conduct ideological and political work among the people? Practice has proved that ideological and political work must be strengthened rather than weakened.

Compared with the situation prior to the seizure of nationwide state power, we now have many favorable conditions for carrying out ideological and political work. Our party has become a party in power. In conducting activities among the masses, our party members and cadres are no longer sabotaged and oppressed by the reactionary classes as they used to be in the past. We can use the strength of political power to better combine the tenets and principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with actual conditions. On the one hand, we can establish contact with the masses in a legal and more direct and extensive way, heed and reflect the opinions of the masses, and sum up their correct ideas to formulate the line, principles, and policies which can represent the interests and needs of the masses and, on the other hand, once the party's line, principles, and policies are decided, we can also implement them widely from the higher levels to the grassroots throughout the country in the form of state power and through state laws, decrees, and regulations. Of course, our line, principles, and policies need constant improvement and our laws, decrees, and regulations also need constant improvement. Some state laws, decrees, and regulations which are needed but which have not yet been enacted should be enacted. So then, can all problems be solved by relying exclusively on the party's line, principles, and policies, on state laws, decrees, and regulations, and on our endeavors to make a success of the work in this connection? Some comrades think that once the party's policies are decided and so long as they conform to the actual situation, everything will go off without a hitch and all problems can be solved once and for all. This view is wrong. Enjoying the support of the masses, our party's policies can mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses. However, we must not, just for this reason, think that with correct policies, we are in a position to not do ideological and political work or in a position to replace the whole of ideological and political work with a policy publicity drive.

We must conduct education in patriotism, collectivism, and communist ideology among the people. However, the influence of decadent ideas of every description of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes is objectively existent. If we slacken our efforts to do ideological and political work, we can hardly resist and eliminate spiritual pollution.

For a period of time, however, our ideological work has indeed been weakened considerably in some fields of endeavor and in some localities and units. Among our party members there are people who "only take care of themselves, attend to household duties, and concern themselves with how their children behave." With ideological and political work being neglected, the emergence of the tendency to "put money before everything else" and other erroneous tendencies is hard to avoid among the people and cadres. When anything comes up, the first thing people think of is whether or not they can actually earn money and how much they can earn from it. This is a question which warrants our high vigilance. It is, of course, all right to strive to carry out production, to create more wealth, and to boost income. But some people try to improve their living standards by crooked means and by racking their brains to get more from the collective and the state. They only look after themselves regardless of the collective and the state; think only of immediate interests and neglect long-term interests; and one-sidedly stress the part to the neglect of the whole. This state of affairs, which is not nonexistent among party members, deserves our attention.

Lenin said that the working class can only spontaneously give rise to economism. Has this truth now become outdated? After the seizure of state power by the working class, if the efforts to conduct day-to-day thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological and political work are slackened, it will be difficult to implement the line, principles, and policies, even though they are correct, and it will also be hard to avoid the emergence of the mentality of economism among the masses of people, party members, and cadres. The idea of giving thought only to oneself, to immediate interests, and to the part, and neglecting the collective and the state, long-term interests, and the whole constitutes a manifestation of the mentality of economism. The tendency to "put money before everything else" prevails not only in the economic sphere but also in the domain of literature and art. Some units gave performances of vulgar interest with a view to earning more money. This has produced a bad influence and aroused dissatisfaction among the broad masses. These phenomena, in which people pursue immediate small ends, are common in the material production and spiritual production departments. They are an expression of the idea of being ready to give up righteousness, the righteousness of socialism and communism, at the sight of small gains. This serves in a negative way as education for us. At a time when we have gained achievements and are now continuing to make further advances on the present foundation, on no account must we slacken, in the slightest degree, our efforts to do ideological and political work. Our goal of advance is to make socialism a success and ultimately to realize the ideal of communism. If such fallacies as "putting money before everything else" are allowed to spread unchecked, they will greatly hinder our undertakings in all fields and seriously corrupt the minds of our people and comrades.

Giving publicity to the party's line, principles, and policies and to state laws, decrees, and regulations can also play the role of conducting ideological and political education among the people. This constitutes a very important aspect of the ideological and political work. However, we must do a good job in the day-to-day thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological and political work in the light of the concrete problems constantly cropping up among the masses. The CPC Central Committee has always attached importance to doing a good job in ideological and political work. After achieving office, we still have to uphold the tenets of Marxism-Leninism and to imbue the masses of people with scientific communist ideas. Scientific communist ideas cannot take shape spontaneously in the minds of the people and should be inculcated into the people. In his article "On Protracted War," Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The reform of our military system requires its modernization and improved technical equipment, without which we cannot drive the enemy back across the Yalu Jiang. In our employment of troops we need progressive, flexible strategy and tactics, without which likewise we cannot win victory.

Nevertheless, soldiers are the foundation of an army; unless they are imbued with a progressive political spirit, and unless such a spirit is fostered through progressive political work, it will be impossible to achieve genuine unity between officers and men, impossible to arouse their enthusiasm for the war of resistance to the full, and impossible to provide a sound basis for the most effective use of all our technical equipment and tactics." In other words, we should imbue the soldiers with advanced ideology by means of ideological and political work, raise their political consciousness, and boost their initiative. With such people mastering advanced weapons and with correct strategy and tactics, it was certain that Japanese imperialism could be really defeated. This truth remains applicable in the period when we are engaged in construction. The line, principles, and policies worked out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are correct and have enjoyed the support of the masses. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, the line, principles, and policies worked out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have produced the desired results in all fields of endeavor. In this situation, how to adhere to making ideological and political work a success has become a very important issue confronting us. We have introduced structural reform, defined the strategic objectives, steps, and priorities to be upheld until the end of this century, and formulated the correct line, principles, and policies. However, if the localities, departments, and units fail to conduct ideological and political work in a down-to-earth manner, these correct things will hardly play their proper role to the full.

Doing a good job in ideological and political work is not a matter which the propaganda departments alone should attend to. Party committees at various levels must strengthen leadership, work out measures, and frequently supervise and inspect the conducting of ideological and political work by all quarters concerned. Both positive and negative experiences have many times proved that it is still necessary to put ideological matters in the lead and necessary to have one's thinking straightened out first before tackling any problems. In implementing a correct policy, first we must solve the ideological problems of the masses in the light of their actual conditions, so that the policy can become something they understand themselves. Only in this way can we ensure that the policy will be genuinely implemented instead of being distorted and will produce the desired results. The experiences of some localities in promoting the work in all fields by means of paying earnest attention to party member education have also proved this point. Party members must be advanced elements. But if we fail to pay close attention to conducting the necessary education among them, all sorts of problems will arise. With the conducting of effective and fruitful education and the settlement of ideological problems of all kinds, things will change rapidly. Under the same guidance of the correct line, principles, and policies, why have some localities, departments, and units made bigger advances in their work and others failed to do so, leaving many problems to be tackled? In addition to other reasons, lack of thoroughgoing, painstaking day-to-day ideological and political work is perhaps a very important reason. To achieve greater successes in the work of all fields, to solve the existing problems in a steady and appropriate way, and to resist spiritual pollution, party committees at various levels and all party members must put ideological matters in the lead and ensure that ideological and political work anticipates all other work. Our party has built itself up by relying on ideological and political work. After achieving power, we still must rely on it in accomplishing the four modernizations, in building socialist material and spiritual civilizations, and in leading the people in forging ahead to the goal of communism through socialism.

REPORTAGE ON DEMOCRACY ASSOCIATION CONGRESS

Opening Session

OW101926 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1255 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Nov (XINHUA) -- The fifth national congress of the China Association for Promoting Democracy opened in Beijing on the morning of 9 November. Entrusted by the CPC Central Committee, Song Renqiong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, read the letter of congratulations from the CPC Central Committee and extended warm greetings to the congress.

Zhao Puchu, executive chairman of the congress, presided over the opening ceremony. Zhou Jianren, executive chairman of the congress, delivered the opening address. He said: Under the CPC's leadership, our country has achieved the great historical transition, and the patriotic united front and grand unity and unification of the Chinese nation have developed and been strengthened. Guided by the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, this congress will focus on creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in light of the reality in the association, and thus sum up the association's work since its fourth national congress in order to further mobilize and unify the entire membership and, under the CPC's leadership, pool everyone's wisdom and efforts to build China into a highly civilized and democratic socialist country with one heart and one mind.

The CPC Central Committee's letter of congratulations, when read by Song Renqiong, was punctuated by thunderous applause.

On behalf of the association's Central Committee, Lei Jieqiong, executive chairman of the congress, made a work report entitled "Unite in the Struggle and Make Unremitting Efforts To Create a New Situation in the Work of the Association." Reviewing the work in the past 4 years, she cited the achievements in the following four fields:

The association's members have continuously achieved progress in their thinking and made new contribution to the motherland.

Association organizations at various levels have played an active role in participating in national political life, bringing into full play socialist democracy, safeguarding the socialist legal system, and promoting peaceful reunification of the motherland.

The association has shifted the focus of its work to serving the four modernizations and has scored remarkable results in opening up new fields in that work.

The organization of the association has developed in the course of reinstitution and the cadres have continuously grown to maturity in their work. By the end of September this year, the association's membership had reached an all-time-high figure. More than 8,000 of the members have joined the association in the past 4 years and many are middle-age professional personnel. There are now some 1,200 grassroot organizations throughout the country.

Discussing the association's principles and tasks for the next 5 years, Lei Jieqiong said: In order to promote socialist material and spiritual civilization, safeguard the socialist legal system, bring about reunification of the motherland, and defend universal peace, the association must concentrate efforts on the following matters:

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Make renewed efforts to study and strive to raise political awareness and professional competence; continue to bring into play the role of political consultation and democratic supervision; strive to eliminate spiritual pollution and build socialist spiritual civilization; continue to assist the CPC and government to implement the policy and do good work on intellectuals; actively unfold work on the Taiwan compatriots, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, and Chinese nationals residing abroad; and strengthen the building of the organization in order to ensure the completion of the aforementioned tasks.

Responsible persons of the NPC Standing Committee, State Council, CPPCC National Committee, and CPC Central Committee's United Front Work Department Peng Chong, Li Peng, Yang Jingren, Li Qui, Li Ding, and Fang Rongxin attended the opening ceremony and extended their warm congratulations to the congress.

CPC Congratulations Message

OW100637 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1239 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Message of congratulations from the CPC Central Committee to the Fifth National Congress of the China Association for Promoting Democracy]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Nov (XINHUA) -- Delegates and comrades: As people of all nationalities in our country are bringing about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, the Fifth National Congress of the China Association for Promoting Democracy is being convened. The convening of the congress will certainly play an important motivating role in arousing the enthusiasm of all members of the association and the intellectuals with whom the association keeps in contact in order to serve the cause of socialist modernization and in further bringing about a new situation in the work of the association. The CPC Central Committee hereby extends its warm congratulations to the congress.

Since the 2d plenary session of our party's 11th Central Committee, a great and historic change has taken place in our country. An excellent situation has occurred in which the socialist cause is thriving. Political stability and unity has been achieved, and socialist democracy and the socialist legal system are being strengthened step by step. The patriotic united front has been further consolidated and expanded, and remarkable results have been achieved in the readjustment and restructuring of the national economy. Industrial and agricultural production has continuously developed, and scientific, cultural, educational, sports and public health undertakings are gradually advancing toward prosperity. As a result, the livelihood of the people has noticeably improved. All this fully reflects the superiority of our country's socialist system and vividly shows that there are tremendous prospects for the revitalization of the Chinese nation and that the future of our socialist cause is infinitely bright. Of course, there are still many difficulties before us as well as various shortcomings in our work, but no difficulties can stop the people of our country from advancing triumphantly along the broad socialist road. Our party is determined to continuously push the great socialist cause forward together with various democratic parties and the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

In the course of effecting this great and historic change, the China Association for Promoting Democracy has actively participated in consultations on major issues concerning state affairs, has made important suggestions of the reform of education and publication and has vigorously assisted the party and the government in implementing the policy toward intellectuals in cultural educational circles. Regarding "the revitalization of China" as their own duty, numerous members of the association have been devoting themselves to the four modernizations, thus scoring marked achievements at their respective posts. Many of them have been elected model workers, teachers of a special classification, advanced workers, "8 March" standard bearers or advanced teachers in promoting "five stresses and four beauties" activities.

Catering to social needs, many experts, scholars and outstanding educators have gone to various places to give lectures, supported with intellectual resources the building of border regions and areas inhabited by minority nationalities and worked hard to open new fields in which to serve the four modernizations. The CPC Central Committee is very happy with the important contributions made by the association and large numbers of comrade members of the association in promoting the four modernizations, especially the development of spiritual civilization. The CPC Central Committee wishes to extend its cordial regards and heartfelt respects to the leading comrades and members of the China Association for Promoting Democracy.

The general task set by the 12th CPC National Congress for the people of our country in the new historical period is to work hard and self-reliantly to achieve, step by step, the modernization of our industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology and to make China a culturally advanced and highly democratic socialist country. The general objective is to strive to quadruple the gross annual value of our country's industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century. The present tasks are to fulfill in an all-round way or overfulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan, to push forward all undertakings -- with the stress on economic construction -- to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, the standards of social conduct and the party style, and to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. To carry out the above tasks, it is necessary to further consolidate and develop the patriotic united front, to hold aloft the banner of patriotism, to develop and strengthen the great unity and unification of the Chinese nation, to mobilize all positive factors and to bring into full play the latent potentials of personages in various circles. Members of the China Association for Promoting Democracy and the people with whom the association keeps in contact generally have scientific and cultural knowledge or specialities, and they are an important force on the educational, cultural and publishing fronts. We believe that the comrades of the association will certainly make new contributions to carrying out the above tasks, especially to developing educational and publishing undertakings in our country.

The recent 2d plenary session of our party's 12th Central Committee made a decision on party rectification. This is an important step our party must take in order to win fresh, great victories in the new historical period, and it is a fundamental guarantee that our country will become a modern, culturally advanced and highly democratic socialist state. This is an important matter for our party, as well as for the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Party rectification is aimed solely at solving problems within our party. The various democratic parties therefore are not required to rectify their ideology and work style or readjust their organizations. Our party, the various democratic parties and nonparty personages are old comrades in arms, who have stood together through thick and thin and shared weal and woe for a long time. We sincerely hope that comrades of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, with a sense of responsibility to the state and the people, will say all they know and say it without reserve, actively put forward their opinions and suggestions, helping us do a good job in party rectification.

The 2d plenary session of our party's 12th Central Committee also raised the questions of strengthening ideological and political work and opposing spiritual pollution. These are also important questions having a bearing on the destiny and future of our party and country. Since comrades of the China Association for Promoting Democracy are engaged in the work of teaching people, they should be "engineers of the human soul." They are charged with a glorious mission in clearing away spiritual pollution, building a socialist spiritual civilization, bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct and particularly in educating young people in a healthy way. We hope that comrades of the association will take an active part in the work of clearing away spiritual pollution and temper themselves in practice.

The China Association for Promoting Democracy has a history of 38 years since its founding in 1945. In the long period of revolution and construction, the association, as a friendly party, has established close relations with our party. In the new period of undertaking socialist modernization, the CPC's relations with the various democratic parties and nonparty personages should become ever closer, and its unity with the latter should be even stronger. Our party unswervingly pursues the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision," and the principle of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe," respects the political freedom, organizational independence and equal legal status of the various democratic parties, which in the framework of the Constitution, and supports them in developing their work independently. It is hoped that the comrades of the China Association for Promoting Democracy will uphold the four fundamental principles, strengthen their studies, raise their consciousness, work hard and, together with the people of all nationalities throughout the country, strive with one heart and one mind to make even greater contributions to achieving socialist modernization, accomplishing the great cause of reunifying the motherland, including Taiwan, and carrying out the struggle to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace.

We wish the congress complete success and the comrade delegates good health!

The CPC Central Committee,

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ZHAO ZIYANG INSPECTS FUJIAN'S ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

OW091433 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0134 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Fuzhou, 9 Nov (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang of the State Council recently made a 9-day inspection trip in Fujian to investigate its economic construction. During the inspection, he pointed out emphatically that in light of its actual situation, Fujian must give full play to its advantageous situation and speed up its economic development.

After arriving in Fujian on 27 October, Comrade Zhao Ziyang and his party visited Fuzhou, Jiayang, Sanming, Xiamen, Jinjiang and Putian prefectures and municipalities and some 30 grassroots units to inspect their logging district, hometowns inhabited by families having dependents living abroad, the Xiamen Special Economic Zone, airport, ports, piers, power stations and other infrastructures and factories, as well as enterprises, lumber yards and fresh-water fishery farms operated by communes and brigades in the rural areas. They also visited workers, peasants and PLA officers and men.

Zhao Ziyang said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Fujian's performance has improved a great deal, and the province has scored noticeable successes. Over the past 4 years, Fujian's industrial and agricultural growth reached an average of 8.4 percent annually, exceeding the national average. Because it has concentrated its financial and material resources on the construction of energy, communications and telecommunications facilities, the province has created conditions for future development. This shows that the central authorities' policy of opening the country to the rest of the world and enlivening the domestic economy is entirely correct. It also shows that Fujian has achieved satisfactory results in taking advantage of favorable factors of being a coastal province where many families have dependents living abroad, and in carrying out special and flexible policies and measures. He urged Fujian to give full play to its advantageous situation, and work in a down-to-earth manner to boost its economic development even faster.

The premier said that Fujian should fully utilize its favorable conditions, such as its relatively developed communications network, availability of information and capital and other factors, which are essential for the importation of foreign technology and managerial experience. He added that Fujian should develop more light and small processing industries, which are energy-saving and technology-intensive, such as the manufacture of machinery and electronic goods, food processing and the manufacture of other durable goods. He said that there should be a great variety of design, which must also be modern, the quality of products must be good and the production cost low. Some of the manufactured goods should be for export and some should be marketed domestically, so that the needs of people at home can be met and more funds accumulated for the state's construction.

Fujian is a mountainous province and there are large tracts of dense forest in western and northern areas. While visiting the nature reserves and some commune- and brigade-operated logging areas, Comrade Zhao Ziyang carefully studied the growth of trees and the favorable factors for Fujian's forestry development. He said that Fujian is particularly endowed for forestry development, since the province has fine forest zones, plenty of rainfall and fertile land, the trees grow quickly and the people are experienced in afforestation. If the people in Fujian work hard for 20 to 30 years to increase the province's cut by several million cubic meters, it will be a great contribution to the state, and an increase in revenue for the people in Fujian. He urged Fujian to improve its study and the planning of the province's forestry operation and policies to meet the development of the new situation.

Zhao Ziyang also made a detailed inspection of the construction of the Xiamen Special Economic Zone. He pointed out that a clear objective is most essential in operating a special economic zone.

It should not be set up for the purpose of solving the problem of employment, nor should it be purely to increase output value. It should be primarily for the importation of technology- and knowledge-intensive enterprises into a special zone by means of favored treatment, so that the zone will become a window to demonstrate the world's advanced production technology and management. Those genuinely technologically-advanced enterprises can be allowed part of our market. We can even give them more favored treatment. We can also let those enterprises, which are not set up in the special zone, but which possess particularly advanced technology, enjoy favored treatment. If we allowed those technologically mediocre enterprises to take over a large piece of land in the special zone, operating a special zone would become meaningless.

During his stay in Fujian, Zhao Ziyang also urged party, government and military cadres to be more united. He said: All cadres, no matter whether they are natives or from other parts of the country, new or veteran, military or civilian, need to strengthen their unity. Only when they are united can construction be successful and our country revitalized. He urged military and civilian cadres in Fujian to become more united, so that the positive factors in all quarters can be mobilized and the hope expressed by Comrade Hu Yaobang in November 1982 that "Fujian will be at the front of the four modernizations" can be realized at an early date.

ZHANG JINGFU ATTENDS BEST CHEFS' AWARD CEREMONY

OW150449 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1314 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Beijing, 14 Nov (XINHUA) -- At a ceremony held at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on 14 November to award prizes to winners of China's first exhibition competition between the nation's best chefs. The 15 best chefs and pastry cooks, as well as the 15 outstanding cooks, pastry and cold dish artists, were awarded cups, citations or medals. This brought the 8-day competition to a successful end. Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the State Council, and Zhang Jingfu, state councillor, attended the awards ceremony.

WAN LI ADDRESSES MEETING ON BEIJING CONSTRUCTION

OW130413 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1308 GMT 12 Nov 83

[By reporter Xu Renzhong]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Nov (XINHUA) -- The Capital Planning and Construction Commission approved by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council was formally inaugurated in Beijing today.

Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council, attended and addressed the commission's first meeting this morning. He said: The program for the overall planning of urban construction in Beijing and the Central authorities' reply message to this program in July this year are the result of summing up the positive and negative experiences in building in the capital in the past 34 years. They are programmatic documents for bringing order out of chaos in urban construction in Beijing. The newly established Capital Planning and Construction Commission is the highest authority for accomplishing that program. Now we should first "set three things afire," that is, eliminate disorder, laxity and weakness in the planning of urban construction. We should dare to "handle tough issues," solve long standing, enormous and difficult problems, speed up the formulation and revision of relevant regulations and attend to the work of urban administration as an important branch of science. We should invite experts to take part in formulating good short-term and sectional plans for urban construction. We should also show concern for and provide good scientific guidance to rural development. Comrade Wan Li emphatically said: To ensure success in building in the great motherland's capital, party, government and military departments under the central authorities in Beijing, mass organizations and all departments in Beijing Municipality should take the

overall interest into consideration, set good examples in implementing the "Program for the Overall Planning of Urban Construction in Beijing," make sure there is unity in thinking and action and follow a unified command under a unified plan.

Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing Municipality, is chairman of the newly established Capital Planning and Construction Commission. The vice chairmen are Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection; Lu Kebai, vice minister in charge of the State Planning Commission; Han Boping and Zhang Baifa, vice mayors of Beijing Municipality; Xu Guangyi, deputy director of the PLA General Logistics Department; and Li Hao [2621 3493] deputy secretary general of the State Council. The other 12 members of the commission are responsible persons of the departments concerned at the central level or of Beijing Municipality.

Chairman Chen Xitong spoke at today's meeting. He said: The reply message by the Party Central Committee and the State Council to the "Program for the Overall Planning of Urban Construction in Beijing" is of tremendous immediate significance and far-reaching historical importance to the capital's development. It brings the planning and construction of Beijing to a new stage. Currently the Capital Planning and Construction Commission's work emphasis is: Resolutely stop the practices of indiscriminately starting new projects, occupying land, destroying cultural relics and places of historical interest, building houses and stalls, felling trees and putting up billboards; stop doing things capriciously and avoid building projects too far apart from one another. In administering the construction plan, it is necessary to solve the problem of weakness and laxity characterized by loose enforcement of law, failure to investigate lawbreakers and investigations that yield no results. Chen Xitong also presented eight current tasks of the Capital Planning and Construction Commission. Li Ximing, Lu Kebai and Xu Guangyi, vice chairmen of the commission, also addressed the meeting.

LEADERS MOURN ZENG CHUANLIU AT BEIJING SERVICE

OW101201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1547 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Nov (XINHUA) -- A memorial service for Comrade Zeng Chuanliu, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee and former advisor to the Ministry of Commerce, was held this afternoon at the CPPCC Auditorium in Beijing. Comrade Zeng Chuanliu died of a heart attack in Beijing at the age of 79 on 20 October.

Wreaths were sent from Comrades Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Li Desheng, Yang Shangkun, Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei, Gu Mu, Chen Pixian, Xu Shiyu, Liu Lantao, Lu Dingyi, Geng Biao, Su Yu, Wang Heshou, Wang Renzhong, Han Xianchu, Wang Bingqian, Kang Keqing, Dong Qiwu, Yang Chengwu, Xiao Hua, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhengcao and Cai Chang. Wreaths were also sent from the CPPCC National Committee, Central Discipline Inspection Commission, Ministry of Commerce, Organization and Propaganda Departments of the CPC Central Committee, general offices of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, and other central departments concerned, as well as from the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, People's Government and CPPCC Committee and Hongan County CPC Committee and People's Government.

Attending the memorial meeting were Wang Zhen, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Bo Yibo, Wang Ping, Wu Xiuquan, Chen Xilian, Duan Junyi, Huang Huoqing, Tian Jiyun, Kang Shien, Zhang Jingfu, Hong Xuezhi and Yang Yichen, as well as Liu Yi, minister of commerce, and friends of Comrade Zeng Chuanliu, totalling some 800.

The memorial meeting was presided over by Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee. Cheng Zihua, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, gave the memorial speech. The memorial speech said: Comrade Zeng Chuanliu devoted his entire life and performed meritorious service to the victory of the Chinese people's liberation and to the development of the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

His life was one of revolution, a life loyal to the cause of communism. We should study the outstanding character of his loyalty to the party and the people and his devoted service to the people.

After Comrade Zeng Chuanliu died, Li Xiannian and other leading comrades went to the hospital to say goodbye to his remains, and expressed sincere condolences to his family.

XU XIANGQIAN RECEIVES GUANGZHOU PLA DELEGATION

OW131412 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1453 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Guangzhou, 12 Nov (XINHUA) -- Xu Xiangqian, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, received some delegates to the party Congress of the Guangzhou PLA units in Guangzhou this morning. He told the delegates that the leading cadres should take the lead in studying relevant documents well and ensure that party rectification would not proceed perfunctorily.

Xu Xiangqian was very happy to learn of the situation of the Guangzhou PLA units after he listened to a briefing given by its commander, You Taizhong, and its political commissar, Wang Meng. He praised the good achievements by the commanders and fighters of the Guangzhou PLA units in their struggle against the enemy and in army building.

He said: The party Central Committee has passed a decision on party rectification. In order to ensure that party rectification does not proceed perfunctorily, we must first see to it that our study does not proceed perfunctorily. We should seriously study the documents issued by the Central Committee, profoundly understand their spiritual essence and take up the weapon of theory in order to lay a good ideological foundation for party rectification. In particular, the leading cadres should take the lead in study and set an example for the masses. Linking our study with the realities of our thinking and our work, we should simultaneously study the documents and discuss our actual thinking and work. We should make reforms in the course of party rectification. When we discover any problem, we should deal with it and solve it as soon as possible, rather than wait and stall. We should solve the problems in the leading bodies by means of criticism and self-criticism. We should not keep on good terms with everyone at the expense of principle, because only by actively carrying out ideological struggle, can we lay a foundation for unity. In the course of party rectification, both new and old party members should study the documents in order to examine themselves against the requirements set in the documents, educate and transform themselves, raise the political awareness and strengthen their party spirit.

Xu Xiangqian said: Guangdong is the south gate of our motherland. The Guangzhou PLA units, stationed at the outpost, are subject to constant corrosion by capitalist ideology. The units should strengthen political and ideological work, educate the cadres and fighters in communist ideology and conscientiously resist spiritual pollution. It is necessary to ensure internal unity and unity between higher and lower levels, between officers and men, and between armymen and people. While we strengthen political and ideological work, we should stress the necessity to serve the people and make revolution.

He said: All communists and revolutionary armymen should serve the people wholeheartedly. High-ranking cadres should be the first to become revolutionary. We have made revolution all our lives. Now some must retire while others are still at their posts. Our retired veteran comrades should keep their hearts in the army and continue to be concerned about army building.

Xu Xiangqian pointed out: The Guangzhou PLA units, stationed at the forefront of the struggle against the enemy, must do a good job in combat readiness and military training.

The cadres should study military theories, Mao Zedong's military thinking, good fighting experiences of the past and some foreign military knowledge. The units should pay attention to training so as to turn our fighters into iron and steel fighters. In this way, they will be invincible. Xu Xiangqian showed great concern for the welfare of the troops. He said that the units should do a good job in production to improve the troops's livelihood and make our army truly strong.

HE DONGCHANG ATTENDS DUAN LUOFU MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW150141 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1234 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Beijing, 14 Nov (XINHUA) -- Comrade Duan Luofu, president of the Central Radio and Television University and former vice minister and adviser to the Ministry of Education, died of illness on 30 October 1983 in Beijing at the age of 72. On the morning of 14 November, the Ministry of Education held a memorial meeting for Comrade Duan Luofu at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery. He Dongchang, minister and secretary of the party organization of the Ministry of Education, made a memorial speech.

Ye Fei, Lu Dingyi, Zhou Jianren, the CPPCC National Committee, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and other units concerned sent wreaths. Wei Guoqing, Deng Liqun, Peng Chong, Zhou Qucheng, Zhou Peiyuan, Ye Shengtao and other responsible persons of departments concerned, as well as relatives and friends of Comrade Duan Luofu, totalling over 300 people, attended the memorial meeting. Zhang Zhengxian, vice chairman of the NPC's Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee, presided over the memorial meeting.

PRC DEVELOPS NEW LARGE VECTOR COMPUTER

OW152104 Beijing XINHUA in English 1441 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- China's first large-scale vector computer system (10 million operations per second) has been approved by the state here today. The computer system was developed by the Institute of Computing Technology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, in collaboration with more than 80 units across the country. Large-scale computer system is listed as one of China's major scientific research projects.

During the three-day appraisal meeting, all the 26 members of a national committee set up specially for appraising the computer system listened to the reports on computer research and technical examinations delivered by the institute of computing technology. They also discussed relevant documents and technical data. Altogether over 100 computing specialists and technicians attended the meeting. Tests of calculations and system reliability show that the system, introducing new techniques into system and logic designs, is in good performance, and its technical figures are up to or above the designed requirements. The successful manufacture of the machine has promoted the development of China's basic elements for computers and technology for computer aided design, trained a large number of computer technicians and also provided valuable experience for future designing of large computers.

At today's closing ceremony of the meeting, Fang Yi, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, commended the scientists participating in designing and manufacturing the computer system and urged them to work still harder for developing China's large-scale integrated circuits and computer industry. Lu Dong, deputy head of the State Council's leading group for developing electronic computers and large-scale integrated circuits and President Lu Jiaxi of the Chinese Academy of Sciences also attended today's closing ceremony.

NAVY HOLDS TECHNICAL INNOVATION WORK MEETING

HK150410 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 83 p 3

[Report by Chen Dong: "Navy Holds Technical Innovation Work Meeting in Beijing"]

[Text] A technical innovation work meeting was convened by the Navy in Beijing on 9 November. This is the first large-scale meeting of its kind in the 34 years since the founding of the People's Navy. The meeting has commended 48 advanced units and individuals; it will sum up and exchange experiences, draw up measures, and push to a new upsurge the Navy's technical innovation work.

The Navy is a comprehensive armed service with sophisticated equipment. As an important component part of the modernization of the Navy, equipment is a decisive factor in the Navy's combat effectiveness. Over the past 34 years, the development of the Navy's equipment has gone through several stages from capturing, expropriating, and copying, to manufacturing our own designs, and has scored great achievements. In the course of the modernization of equipment, apart from stepping up the preparation of new equipment, it is necessary to make efforts to improve the existing equipment, and produce combat effectiveness through technical innovation.

According to incomplete statistics, since 1978, over 4,600 items of scientific research and technical innovation have been carried on in the whole navy. Of these, over 4,100 items have been completed, and 405 have been awarded prizes for science and technology results in the whole armed forces, while some of them have even been awarded national prizes for invention. For example, the cable drum prepared by the North Sea Fleet can be used to retrieve cable in deep water, and to lay cables on the seabed. A dust-cleaning agent for furnaces prepared by a research institute with the cooperation of units concerned will raise heat efficiency rate by 3 to 6 percent, saving 5 to 7 percent in the consumption of petroleum or coal. A device for maintaining secrecy prepared by a research institute on their own has raised work efficiency 10 times. The general naval hospital has succeeded in the preparation of an insulin antibody serum, and in the analysis of radioactive immunity, reaching advanced world levels.

VIEWS PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW160158 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial CPC Committee invited nonparty personages to a meeting on 11 and 12 November to relay guidelines laid down by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and solicit their opinions on party rectification within the CPC and on the elimination of spiritual pollution.

Huang Huang, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, presided over the meeting. He said: Today we have invited our friends outside the party to attend so that we could inform them of the guidelines laid down by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the current situation in the province. Please help us carry out party rectification. To consult with the masses whenever anything happens, this is a fine tradition of our party. Those who are present today are our old friends who have been cooperating with our party for a long time. It is hoped that you will offer your valuable opinions and freely speak your minds, and make this meeting a success on the basis of the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe."

At the meeting, Comrade Yang Haibo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, relayed the guidelines laid down by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the gist of the speeches made there by central leading comrades. He also introduced the situation in Anhui in strengthening the ideological front and in resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution. Yang Haibo said: The analysis of the ideological front conducted by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and by central leading comrades entirely conforms with the actual situation in Anhui. Under the guidance of the political line laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the broad masses of our comrades on the ideological front in Anhui have done a great deal of work and scored remarkable achievements in propagating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, in disseminating the party's line, principles, and policies, in studying new situations and new problems in the course of socialist modernization, and in developing socialist spiritual civilization. The main trend on the ideological front is fine in the province. We must reaffirm this point. At the same time, we must also seriously point out: There are still many problems on Anhui's ideological front, particularly in the fields of theory, literature, and art. Certain localities have remained chaotic, and signs of spiritual pollution are still noticeable. To strengthen the party's leadership over the ideological front and eliminate spiritual pollution is a major issue which will affect our efforts in upholding the four cardinal principles and the healthy growth of our offspring. People of all walks of life and all party organizations in the province must seriously deal with this issue.

The personages of various democratic parties and nonparty public figures who attended the meeting held group discussions.

On the afternoon of 12 November, Comrade Huang Huang delivered an important speech. He wholeheartedly thanked those who attended the meeting for their valuable opinions. He said: People of various democratic parties and nonparty personages in the province are our old comrades-in-arms who have shared weal and woe with us over a protracted period and made positive contributions in the province. Anhui's fine situation is inseparable with the contributions of these people. We must further consolidate and develop the policy of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe" and persistently adhere to the principle that people within the party and nonparty personages must cooperate with each other and work shoulder to shoulder for a long time.

Huang Huang also told nonparty personages: Party rectification is aimed at solving the problems within our party; it will not involve democratic parties or nonparty personages. The various democratic parties are not required to rectify their style of work or readjust their organizations.

In conclusion, Comrade Huang Huang pointed out: This meeting marks a fine beginning for the provincial party committee to solicit opinions from friends outside the party in the course of conducting party rectification. It is hoped that the nonparty personages will freely air their views and help us do a good job in carrying out party rectification.

Attending the meeting were Zhang Kaifan, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and Director (Qing Guangyu) and Deputy Director (Zhang Jingqing) of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee.

Also attending the meeting were more than 80 people including responsible persons from the local organizations of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, the China Democratic League, the China Democratic National Construction Association, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, and the Jiusan Society, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots; representatives of nonparty personages; some CPPCC National Committee members; Standing Committee members of the provincial People's Congress and Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC Committee who happened to be in Hefei; and some patriotic personages and deputies of minority nationalities.

FUJIAN CIRCULAR ON SELLING GRAIN TO STATE

OW160104 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] The provincial People's Government recently sent an urgent circular by telegram to various prefectures, cities, and counties, urging them to earnestly assist the masses with their problems in selling grain to the state.

The provincial government points out in the circular that, following the bumper grain harvests this summer and fall, peasants in certain localities have encountered problems in of selling their grain to the state because of the shortage of granaries there, and that if this problem is not properly resolved, the peasants' enthusiasm in producing and selling grain to the state will be dampened. All localities must strengthen their leadership over this matter and adopt effective measures so that this problem can be effectively dealt with, and so that the state's grain procurement plan can be fulfilled or overfulfilled.

The notice urged all localities to do all they can to purchase more grain at negotiated prices, and that the fourth quarter's plans for grain transport and additional grain transfer should be accomplished according to schedule and not be rejected for any excuse. It said: Food, railway, and transport departments must work in close coordination, make a concentrated effort to transport grain, make every effort to facilitate grain shipment, and actively assist the peasants in selling their grain to the state.

SHANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS MEETING 14 NOV

SK150546 Jian Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] According to our reporter (Qiao Lianzeng), the Sixth Shandong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened its fourth meeting in Jinan City on 14 November. At the meeting held on the morning of 14 November, Li Zhen, deputy governor of the provincial People's Government, on behalf of the provincial People's Government, delivered a report on the progress of conducting reform in organizational structure at the prefecture or city level.

Zhang Ziming, secretary general of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, read the draft decision adopted by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee in regard to the issues of establishing the people's congresses among newly established cities under the administration of the provincial authorities. He also detailed the draft decision to the meeting.

The meeting will listen to the report on the progress of dealing strict blows to serious economic crimes and will examine and approve the namelist of candidates for the personnel of the three work commissions under the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the draft of temporary provisions formulated by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee in regard to personnel changes, and the revised provisions adopted by the provincial People's Government in regard to imposing punishment on general engineering personnel. And they will also examine the qualification of their appointment.

Qin Hezhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Xu Liejian, Gao Fengwu, Zhang Ye, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping, Yang Jieren, Zeng Chengkui, Wang Jiechen, Wang Baomin, Liu Gan, and Zhang Fugui. Among those attending the meeting as observers were responsible persons from the departments concerned of the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial people's procuratorial office, and from the provincial People's Government; responsible personnel from the people's congress standing committee of cities under the administration of the provincial authorities and from the people's congress preparatory groups of newly established cities under the administration of the provincial authorities; and responsible persons from the people's congress standing committee of a number of counties.

Report on Organizational Reform

SK151243 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] On the morning of 14 November, at the fourth meeting of the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Deputy Governor Li Zhen made a report on the reform of organizations at the prefectural and city levels. He said: At present, our province's reform of organizations at the prefectural and city levels is proceeding in a step-by-step and orderly manner in line with the prescribed plan and some initial achievements have already been scored.

Li Zhen said: The general guiding principle for the reform of organizations at the prefectural and city levels is to gradually reform the present leading system in a step-by-step, active and reliable manner in the course of streamlining organizations, reducing the staff, reorganizing administrative bodies and raising work efficiency, and to build a leading system and economic network which cover different types and scales and in which the urban areas bring along the rural areas to help accelerate the construction of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

He said: After the reform and reorganization, the provinces will have 14 prefectural- and city-level administrative units and 136 county-level administrative units, in which there will be 95 counties, 10 cities at the same level of the county administered by the province and 31 districts at the same level of the county administered by a city.

He said: Although the current readjustment of administrative divisions covers a relatively wide range of areas, it is supported and endorsed by the large number of cadres and the masses, because it gives considerations not only to the rational distribution of the economy but also to the current actual situation and because of the great efforts to avoid disrupting the original administrative divisions of various counties and communes.

Li Zhen said: The plan for the organizational reform of the 14 prefectures and cities in the province has been examined and approved by the provincial authority. After the organizational reform, the number of party, government, and mass work units at the prefectural and city levels will be reduced by 20 or more in general. After the ratification, the staff will be reduced by 24 percent in the 8 cities which are under the jurisdiction of the provincial authority and administered by prefectures on a commission basis, and the staff will be reduced by over 39 percent at the prefectural-level organs in the six prefectures in the province.

Li Zhen said: The major issue of the current organizational reform is the reorganization of leading bodies at all levels. At present, except for Liaocheng and Heze Prefectures, leading bodies of other prefectures and cities have been basically readjusted and established. In view of the leading bodies, which have already been decided and published, of the people's governments in the eight cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial People's Government and in the administrative offices in the four prefectures, remarkable changes have been made in the number of positions and in the structure of age, cultural, and knowledge situations. Compared with the situation before the reorganization, the number of positions for mayor and deputy mayors in each city averages 5.9, a reduction of 3.4. Their average age is 48.9, a drop of 7.7 years. Among these mayors and deputy mayors, 57.4 percent have received university or college education and 48.9 percent have won technical titles. The position for administrative commissioners and deputy commissioners averages 4.8, a reduction of 4.9 and their average age is 47.4, a drop of 12.1 years. Of them, 52.6 percent have received university or college education and 42.1 percent have technical titles.

Li Zhen said: In accordance with the plan of the CPC Central Committee, efforts should be made to reform the organizations at the county level in the coming winter-spring period and this organizational reform should be finished before the busy spring plowing season next year.

He pointed out: The reform of county-level organizations is a very important link in the organizational reform as a whole. The success in reforming the county-level organizations has a bearing on consolidating the achievements scored in reforming the organizations at the provincial, prefectural, and city levels and has a bearing on smooth progress in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization drive. Therefore, the province and various prefectures and cities should concentrate their efforts on the work in this regard, be meticulous in giving guidance, and conscientiously guarantee the quality of the work just like they have done in reforming the organizations at the provincial, prefectural, and city levels, so as to fulfill the task of organizational reforms from start to finish.

ZHEJIANG BEGINS FAMILY PLANNING PROPAGANDA DRIVE

OW160145 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 83 p 1

[Excerpts] The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government recently issued a circular on launching a month-long propaganda drive on family planning throughout the province. Text of the circular follows:

To further implement the fundamental national policy of family planning, mobilize cadres and people to use contraceptives, and accomplish the task of controlling population growth, the provincial party committee and the provincial government have decided to launch the second month-long propaganda drive throughout the province to encourage family planning. The drive will begin this month and will last until after the Spring Festival next year. [sentence as published]

Issues to be attended to during the month-long drive are as follows:

1. Party committees and government organizations at all levels must truly strengthen their leadership over the month-long propaganda drive. The main target of this propaganda drive should be the rural areas. All city, prefectural and county party committees must regard this project as the central task of their rural operation and mobilize forces in all quarters to concentrate their efforts during a specific period to doing this job well. Wenzhou, Taizhou and Lishui Prefectures, and some 30 counties and cities, where the percentage of multiple births is still quite high, must particularly do their jobs well in a down-to-earth manner during the month-long period, to bring about a fundamental change in their passive situation.
2. The task emphasizing primarily on educating the people on fundamental national policy should be carried out in a big way. Party and government leaders at all levels must be personally involved in the all out mobilization drive. County and district organs must select a large number of cadres and organize them into lecture groups which, led by backbone leaders, will give lectures on family planning at all grassroot units. Propaganda departments under various party committees must organize their propaganda units and all types of schools to concentrate their efforts during a specific period in educating the people on family planning with such propaganda means as newspapers, radio and television programs, movies and literature and art, to buildup momentum and create broad public acceptance. In addition to making general calls, we must make sure that the importance of family planning is understood by every household and everybody.

We must propagate the new concept and practice of the new society that men and women are equal, and do away with the outmoded concept that "men are superior to women." We must propagate the state's relevant law on protecting the legitimate rights and interests of women and children, and firmly stop the criminal acts of drowning and discarding female infants, or maltreating women who give birth to girls.
3. We must educate the party and CYL cadres, particularly leading cadres, into taking the initiative in propagating the fundamental national policy, do away with feudalistic ideas, postpone marriage and practice family planning, or enlighten their children, relatives, friends and people around them in this regard through ideological work. Party organizations at all levels must examine how family planning has been carried out by party and CYL members, make a great effort to commend those who have done a good job in family planning, and seriously handle those who refuse to practice late marriage or planned parenthood. Disciplinary measures should be taken against those who refuse to be educated and who have created a bad influence among other people.
4. Measures to control births should be carried out while the publicity work to encourage family planning is under way. On the basis of widespread publicity work and the mobilization drive, technical measures, such as installing intrauterine devices, performing ligation surgery and taking remedial measures for unplanned pregnancies must be firmly carried out, so that there will be more one-child families and more families will pledge to bear only one child. On the other hand, efforts should be exerted to attain the goal that late marriage is practiced by 70 percent of people of marriageable age.
5. Specific projects to be carried out during the month-long drive include ideological, organizational, technical and financial preparations and preparation of the needed material resources, which all departments in all localities must begin immediately. The preparatory work must be accomplished before 15 November. Following a provincial radio conference to unfold the second month-long family planning mobilization drive around 15 November, various counties should work out their own specific operational schedules.

During the action stage, all localities must promptly carry out birth control or family planning measures. There must not be any delay during this stage. After the Spring Festival, the work will be reviewed and advanced units commended. Areas which have shortfalls will make up what they miss so that there will not be any blindspots.

ZHEJIANG URGES CONTROL OF CADRE-RUN SHOPS

OW141358 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] According to ZHEJIANG RIBAO, the provincial People's Government recently issued a circular urging governments at all levels to consolidate shops run by cadres, staff members, and workers, and to prohibit the families of state organ functionaries, and cadres, staff members, and workers of financial and trade units from engaging in commercial activities. The circular stressed that functionaries of state organs and cadres, staff members and workers of financial and trade units must strictly and honestly discharge their official duties, carry out the state's policies and decrees in an exemplary way, and serve the people wholeheartedly.

Currently, a small number of cadres, staff members and workers in some localities have opened shops with family members as the nominal operators. By abusing their position and power and practicing graft, they fraudulently purchase commodities and resell them at a profit and engage in other illegal activities to seek personal gain.

This not only undermines the state supply system and harms the interests of the state and the people but also corrupts the moral values in state organs and society and corrodes the ranks of cadres, staff members and workers. Therefore, their business licenses should immediately be revoked. Banks and credit cooperatives should withdraw their accounts and recall their loans. Illegal income made through abuse of position and power should, in principle, be confiscated and turned over to local financial departments. In some cases, they should be fined, ordered to pay punitive taxes, disciplined or even punished by legal sanctions.

The circular also stipulated that in the future applications for business licences submitted by family members should be strictly examined in accordance with state regulations. Cadres, staff members and workers should intensify ideological education among their family members engaged in individual businesses and urge them to abide by state policies and decrees and socialist commercial ethics and to work hard to serve the people.

HAINAN DISTRICT CADRE CONFERENCE OPENS 10 NOV

HK140014 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] A Hainan district conference of cadres at the three levels opened yesterday in Haikou. The chief agenda of the conference is to convey, study, and implement the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the provincial conference of city and prefectural CPC committee secretaries and study and plan work in the rural areas for this winter and next spring. Attending the conference are over 500 people, including leading comrades of the Hainan District and autonomous prefecture CPC Committee and government; secretaries of all city and county CPC committees in charge of rural work, directors of propaganda departments, and directors of offices of rural work; secretaries of district CPC committees; and leading comrades of departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus directly under the district CPC Committee and government, and of industrial and mining enterprises directly under the jurisdiction of the central, provincial, and district governments. (Yao Wenxu) secretary of the district CPC Committee, is presiding over the conference.

At the meeting yesterday, Comrade (Wang Yuefeng), deputy secretary of the district CPC Committee and deputy director of the District Commissioner's Office conveyed the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Comrade (Yao Wenxu) conveyed the spirit of the provincial conference of city, and prefectural CPC committee secretaries. Comrade Lei Yu, deputy secretary of the district CPC Committee and director of the District Commissioner's Office, and Comrade (Meng Qingping), deputy secretary of the district CPC Committee, reported on their visit to Beijing to report to the leading comrades of the State Council and departments concerned on the conditions of our district in implementing the decision of the CPC Central Committee on stepping up the development and construction of Hainan.

In conveying the spirit of the conference of prefectural, and city CPC committee secretaries called by the provincial CPC Committee, Comrade (Yao Wenxu) said: The decision of the Central Committee on party rectification and the important speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun are powerful ideological weapons to guide us in carrying out smoothly party rectification, strengthening work in the ideological field, and eliminating spiritual pollution. We must seriously study and resolutely implement them.

The conference of city and prefectural CPC committee secretaries called by the provincial provincial CPC committee has made plan plans for doing a good job in party rectification, preventing and eliminating spirit pollution, and grasping well economic work, raising economic results and so on. At present, we should take a good grasp of the following items of work: 1) We should do a good job in organizing the study of the documents on party rectification, and in particular study in earnest the decision, the circular and the two important speeches, so as to raise our level of understanding and arm our thinking, to make mental preparations for all-round party rectification. 2) We should weed out the three categories of people; this work should begin right now. 3) We should pay attention to training and promoting middle-aged and young cadres, and set up the third echelon. 4) We should pay serious attention to correction and reform. Regarding various unhealthy trends inside the party, CPC committees at all levels should take the initiative in grasping correction and reform through studying the documents on party rectification in connection with the actual conditions. Regarding various problems of party style exposed in the crackdown on economic and other criminal activities, and unhealthy trends in building and allotment of houses, and in the transfer of agricultural to non-agricultural population registration, correction and reform should be grasped well in earnest. The unhealthy tendency of felling trees at will should also be resolutely stopped.

In conveying the spirit of the instructions of the provincial CPC Committee on strengthening work in the ideological field and preventing and eliminating spiritual pollution, Comrade (Yao Wenzu) demanded: Leadership at all levels should profoundly understand that this is a matter that concerns the success or failure of the four modernizations, a matter of importance that concerns the future and fate of the party and the state. It is necessary to conscientiously grasp the work in the hand of the CPC committees. We should act resolutely in accordance with the instruction of the CPC Central Committee, strengthen party leadership in the ideological field in a down-to-earth manner, seriously organize study, unfold necessary criticism and struggle, and eliminate various forms of spiritual pollution. Party organizations at all levels should organize well the conveyance and study of relevant documents, resolutely eliminate all kinds of reactionary and decadent books, magazines, and audio and videotapes, unfold on a wider scale the activities of the five stresses, four beauties and three loves, the building of civilized villages, and so on, and do a good job in various items of work in building socialist spiritual civilization. We must earnestly run well our newspapers and magazines, radio and television broadcasts. At the same time, it is necessary to complete and perfect the control of newspapers and magazines, videotapes, radio and television, tea concerts, and plays and operas. It is necessary to unfold the cultural life of the people in urban and rural areas in a healthier way.

Rural Work Situation

HK140855 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] At the district conference of the cadres of three levels on 11 November, (Wei Zefang,) deputy secretary of the district CPC committee made a report entitled "Develop the Excellent Situation, Further Create a New Situation in the Rural Areas of Our District." The report is in three parts: The economic situation in our district this year; several important items of work in the rural areas for this winter and next spring; strengthening ideological work in a big way to ensure the fulfillment of various tasks in the rural areas.

In speaking of the economic situation in our district this year, Comrade (Wei Zefang) said: The situation is on the whole better than it was last year; despite natural calamities, agricultural production has made new development on the basis of the all-round increase last year. Output of grain and spring-sown peanuts has risen, and there has been a new breakthrough in sugar cane, tropical crops and forestry. Animal husbandry has grown steadily, aquatic production has recovered rapidly, and industry has been making advances amid readjustment. With the development of industrial and agricultural production, the district's financial income has grown continuously, and the people's income in both urban and rural areas has continuously increased.

In speaking of the several important items of work in the rural areas for this winter and next spring, Comrade (Wei Zefang) said: First, it is necessary to promote agriculture further in every possible way, sparing no efforts in grasping well the three aspects of work in grain production, diversified management, and the transformation of agricultural technology. Second, it is necessary to further do a good job in the construction of political power at the district [qu] and township levels. The work of changing communes into districts [qu] in our district has already been completed. The work of changing the brigades into townships in various counties is scheduled to be completed by 10 December. Third, it is necessary to perfect the responsibility system in agriculture, focusing on the following three problems: First, the ownership of and the right to use production means; second, the power of the distribution of products; third, the relation between unification and separation in management.

Speaking on strengthening political and ideological work in a big way to ensure the fulfillment of the various tasks in the rural areas, Comrade (Wei Zefang) said: The fundamental tasks of political and ideological work in the rural areas is to carry on education in communism, patriotism, and collectivism among the peasants, so as to enable them to become new style socialist laborers with ideals, morals, cultural knowledge, and discipline. At present, and in the future period, it is primarily necessary to educate the peasants to persist in the four basic principles, resisting all sorts of spiritual pollution and firmly establish the concepts of the state, of policy, and of the legal system. The key to strengthening the party's political and ideological work in the rural areas lies in the staunch leadership of CPC committees at various levels. They should list political and ideological work as an important item on their agenda in a down-to-earth manne, study the new characteristics of political and ideological work, learn the method of linking political and ideological work with economic work, implement in earnest the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the provincial conference of city and prefectural CPC committee secretaries, and lose no time in doing a good job in the several important items of work for this winter and next spring. It is necessary to do well in the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution, so as to make new achievements and contributions to creating a new situation in the rural areas and in stepping up the development and construction of Hainan.

HAINAN MINORITY FAMILY PLANNING REPORTED

HK140917 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] The CPC Committee and government of Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture have seriously implemented the spirit of the instruction of the CPC Central Committee that minority-nationality areas should also promote family planning, and have grasped well the work of sterilization. Up to 4 November, 43,606 sterilization operations have been completed, overfulfilling the annual quota by 9 percent, with the three counties of Baisha, Lingshui, and Baoting overfulfilling the annual quota of sterilizations by over 10 percent. Hainan District CPC Committee issued a circular to commend them on 8 November, while also hoping that those counties which have not yet fulfilled the annual quota will be determined to try hard to catch up and to strive to fulfill the annual task for sterilization. Those counties which have already fulfilled their tasks should attach attention to grasping work regarding pregnancy not covered in the plan, and the implementation of remedial measures. Those women of child-bearing age who have already given birth to one child, both in the urban or rural areas, should all adopt preventive measures against pregnancy. It is necessary to strive for a marked drop in the birth rate of the whole prefecture, and lay a good foundation for family planning work next year.

SPIRITUAL POLLUTION AMONG HAINAN TROOPS VIEWED

HK140935 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] The enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee of the naval air force on the island which concluded on 8 November, demanded that the CPC organizations at all levels in the units under its command and all leading cadres overcome the conditions of being weak and slack, and stand at the forefront and take the lead in the struggle against the elimination of spiritual pollution.

Comrades attending the meeting seriously studied the important speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, linking their study with the actual conditions of the troops.

They analyzed the expressions of spiritual pollution in the units, and unanimously held that in recent years the troops have been affected by spiritual pollution as have the localities; the ideas of looking for money in everything, the tendency to seek pleasure, to be afraid of difficulties, and pursue vulgar bourgeois taste have been on the rise among some cadres and fighters. As the army is an armed body exercising political tasks, resistance to and elimination of spiritual pollution is all the more important.

The meeting summed up both positive and negative experiences, and put forth concrete measures to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution, demanding that CPC organizations at all levels and the leadership should play an exemplary role, overcome the conditions of being weak and slack, stand at the forefront in the elimination of spiritual pollution, and unfold active ideological struggle. It is necessary to carry on education in communism and persist in the four basic principles in a big way, and to unfold the activities in the construction of spiritual civilization in depth, bringing to a higher level the sentiment of the cadres and fighters, and making communist ideals take deep root in their minds. It is necessary to strengthen the administration of units, and to be strict in discipline and various regulations and systems. Activities in reading and the criticism of films and books should be launched, so as to block all channels of spiritual pollution.

HENAN PARTY MEETING ON RECTIFICATION, POLLUTION

HK120552 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] An enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee was held in Zhengzhou from 2 to 10 November. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Liu Jie made a speech at a full session of the meeting on 9 November, on resolutely and creatively implementing the spirit of the second plenary session.

He pointed out: In accordance with the demand of the Central Committee, we must seriously study the documents on party rectification, base our work on the actual situation in Henan, resolutely eliminate weakness and laxity in leadership, make careful arrangements, work hard to ensure the smooth progress of the work of rectifying the party and eliminating spiritual pollution proposed by the second plenary session, promote continuous new victories in all work, and create a new situation.

Leading Comrades Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, Hou Zhiying, Zhao Di, Zhang Chixia, and Yao Xia attended the meeting. Also present were the chairman and vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee; the head of the preparatory group for the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee; party-member chairman and vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; party-member vice governors; party-member chairman and vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC; secretaries of the prefectural and city CPC committees, directors of their organizational and propaganda departments and secretaries of their discipline inspection committees; former responsible persons of prefectural and city CPC committees who have retired during the structural reform; secretaries of county and county-level city CPC committees and of districts subordinate to cities; party committee secretaries of institutes of higher education and large factories and mines; responsible comrades of departments of the provincial CPC Committee; secretaries of party groups of the provincial organs; and responsible comrades of the provincial organs who have retired during the structural reform, totaling 500 people.

The participants seriously studied the Central Committee decision on party rectification, the important speeches of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the second plenary session, and the central circular. Comrades Liu Zhengwei and Li Xiao respectively conveyed the spirit of the second plenary session and of the third plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. Comrades He Zhukang, Hou Zhiying, and Zhao Di delivered speeches.

The participants unanimously supported the decision of the second plenary session and the speeches of the leading central comrades. Through holding lively discussions in connection with reality, they enhanced understanding, unified their thinking, established confidence, and strengthened their spontaneity and determination to carry out the central guidelines.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Jie concentrated on expounding on the decision on party rectification and ensuring the smooth progress of party rectification, and on rapidly mobilizing to eliminate spiritual pollution. He pointed out: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, as a result of initial rectification, the condition of the party organizations in Henan has taken a notable turn for the better. However, Henan was a major disaster area during the 10 years of internal turmoil. The party in Henan suffered extremely serious damage in ideology, organization, and work style. Transforming this situation has become an extremely arduous and heavy task.

There are still many serious problems that we have not had time to size up and solve. The most dangerous thing is the people of three categories. In the past we did a lot of work in weeding out these people and scored a lot of success. Generally speaking our attitude was resolute. However, for various reasons, there are indeed people of three categories who are hidden or else have not been severely dealt with. Although some of them have been expelled from the party, their standpoint has not changed at all. Organizing contacts inside and outside, they have formed an ambitious political force [you yexin de zhengzhi shili].

We must resolutely act in accordance with the tasks put forward by the Central Committee decision regarding unifying thinking, rectifying work style, strengthening discipline, and purifying the organization, carry out strict all-round examination of our work in light of these tasks, and properly solve serious problems of impurity in ideology, work style, and organization. We must adopt a resolute, serious, and earnest attitude on weeding out people of three categories and their staff officers, and clear away all interference and resistance. We must resolutely oppose the erroneous trend of only weeding out people of three categories in antagonistic factions and not actively weeding out those in the factions supported by ourselves. All those who are partial to and protect people of three categories must be severely dealt with, no matter who they are. We must also deal severely with those who ruined party work style and made grave mistakes. We must seriously criticize those whose cases are relatively light. They should make serious, not superficial, self-examination and given firm guarantees for correcting their errors.

Through ideological education, we should ensure that the party members strengthen party spirit, effectively curb all kinds of bad tendencies, break all kinds of networks of relationships, and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style, to ensure that party rectification will not be done in a superficial way. At the same time we must pay attention to guarding against the erroneous methods of the past such as savage struggle and merciless attacks. We must absolutely not allow anyone to take advantage of party rectification to incite factionalism. We must absolutely not allow anyone to punish people by factionalist means, to make false accusations and frame people, or send in false reports.

In the present stage the central task in party rectification is to study documents. The method is simultaneous study and discussion and correction of errors and malpractices. All party members able to read, and the first leading cadres at all levels, must seriously study the documents on party rectification, profoundly appreciate their spiritual essence, and arm themselves ideologically. They must not do the work in a superficial way.

The first task in party rectification is to unify thinking through study. For the majority of party members, this party rectification means enhancing awareness and strengthening party spirit through study and ideological education. In study, it is necessary to link theory with reality and launch criticism and self-criticism. Everyone in the party, no matter his how high his post, must accept criticism and conduct self-criticism, beginning with the provincial CPC Committee. In units at and below prefectural and city level that have not yet conducted party rectification, the party organizations at all levels must apply the spirit of party rectification in grasping all work, to make preparations for party rectification. The main thing is to organize all party members to seriously study the documents on party rectification stipulated by the Central Committee, to enhance awareness. It is necessary to guide the party members, especially those who are cadres, to simultaneously study and make corrections in close connection with reality on the basis of studying the documents and enhancing understanding, spontaneously correct their own incorrect styles of work, and put right shortcomings and errors. It is necessary to do a good job in investigation and study, to get a clear idea on the party's organizational state and the party members' ideological state, investigate the situation regarding people of three categories, seriously verify the materials, and do the work in a serious and careful way.

It is necessary to apply the spirit of party rectification to grasp structural reform at all levels and promote the struggle against economic and other crime, to make preparations and create favorable conditions for all-round party rectification.

Comrade Liu Jie seriously pointed out in his speech various expressions of ideological confusion and spiritual pollution in the province's theoretical and literature and art circles. He hoped that the party organizations at all levels in the province, especially those organizations and leading cadres with leadership responsibility in theory, literature and art, news, publishing, radio, television, mass culture, and mass ideological and political work, will seriously check on the ideological problems and the state of spiritual pollution in their system, unit, and department. In particular, they should check on problems of weakness and laxity in leadership and be resolved to completely change the situation of weakness and laxity and to eliminate spiritual pollution.

He said: Theoretical circles preach so-called abstract humanitarianism, the value of man, and the theory of alienation in socialist society. Liberalist trends in literature and art still exist; the bad style of looking for money in everything has spread even more seriously. In particular, pornographic books and pictures and lewd audio and videotapes have been allowed to spread unchecked; thus they do still more harm in corrupting people. Certain leading cadres lack ability to make distinctions with regard to certain phenomena of spiritual pollution, and especially in the field of theory. The majority do not pay attention to this problem, or else, taking account of various factors, they feel they are unable to deal with it, and evade the contradictions, thus adopting an irresponsible approach.

Comrade Liu Jie said: The main method for resisting ideological confusion in theoretical and literature and art circles is the method of criticism and self-criticism. Criticism should be comradely, serious, truth-seeking, and convincing. Self-criticism should be sincere, profound, and from the heart. Every party member must take the lead in taking up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. In the course of conducting criticism and eliminating spiritual pollution, it is necessary to attach importance to strengthening education by positive example, vigorously commend model figures who resolutely resist spiritual pollution, publicize their advanced deeds, to set up examples.

We must continue to make efforts to promote the showing of modern and revolutionary theatrical works and depict the new figures and styles in the four modernizations drive, to arouse the revolutionary spirit of the people and youth. We must actively publicize and recommend good literature and art works or theoretical articles for the people and youths, and ensure that propaganda for Marxism and socialism and communism, especially for correct viewpoints on major questions of principle and theory, and good books and theatrical works will play the predominant or ruling role in theoretical and literature and art circles.

We must strive to step up ideological and political work for the masses and young people, vigorously create public opinion, and promote uprightness. We must properly occupy every ideological and cultural position and ensure that spiritual pollution will be unable to find a market or a hiding place in any corner of society. At the same time, we must strive to build a combat-effective force of Marxist theorists. We must discover, cultivate, and promote those good comrades who are able and skilled in correctly publicizing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the central line, principles, and policies, and can resist spiritual pollution.

Comrade Liu Jie said: We must seriously straighten out the publications in Henan. Pornographic audio and videotapes, books, pictures, photographs, booklets must be resolutely banned and seized within a deadline.

Comrade Liu Jie also put forward specific demands on grasping the economy structural reform and cracking down on economic and other crime, and outlined arrangements for these tasks.

HUBEI LEADERS ENCOURAGE TELEVISION FILM STAFF

HK120137 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Yesterday evening provincial CPC Committee Secretary Guan Guangfu and Deputy Secretary Qian Yunlu visited the hall of the telecommunications college to see the comrades engaged in filming the television serial "Zhuge Liang." Comrades Guan Guangfu and Qian Yunlu praised the spirit of technicians from all parts of the motherland in uniting as one and working hard. Comrade Guan Guangfu said: The television serial "Zhuge Liang" is good material for conducting education in patriotism. Shooting this serial well will play a part in educating and encouraging the masses. I hope you will provide good material for the masses in resisting spiritual pollution.

Comrade Qian Yunlu said: The spirit of the comrades making this serial is moving and their work style is fine. The progress of the filming is excellent. I hope the comrades will work still harder, advance from victory to victory, and complete the shooting to provide high-quality spiritual food for the masses.

MAO ZHIYONG ATTENDS HUNAN ARMY SUPPORT GATHERING

HK130627 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Summary] A Hunan provincial congress of recipients of preferential treatment and of advanced units and individuals in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents concluded in Changsha today. Vice Governor Cao Wenju read out a list of advanced units and individuals at the closing ceremony.

Governor Liu Zheng delivered the closing speech. Also present at the ceremony were provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong and Secretary Jiao Linyi and provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Ji Zhaoqing.

GANSU MEETING ARRANGES PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK

HK120136 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Yesterday the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee discussed and made arrangements for party rectification throughout the province. The meeting pointed out: Carrying out all-round party rectification in accordance with the Central Committee decision on party rectification is an important step taken by our party for winning new victories. Party organizations at all levels in the province must resolutely implement the Central Committee decision on party rectification, grasp rectification as the primary task of the party committees, and tangibly do a good job in this work.

The meeting stressed: Leaders of party organizations at all levels must adopt an extremely serious and earnest attitude toward party rectification work, and do a good job of this work in accordance with the actual situation in their units. They must guard against doing the work in a superficial way. Studying the party rectification documents well is a prerequisite for making a success of the work. The party organizations at all levels must immediately and seriously organize the party members to study these documents. In carrying out party rectification, it is essential to do a good job in weeding out people of three categories.

The meeting demanded that the leading comrades of party organizations at all levels set an example for the party members and take the lead in studying the party rectification documents, in launching criticism and self-criticism, and in correcting their own shortcomings and errors.

The meeting decided to set up a party rectification leadership group under the provincial CPC Committee. Comrade Li Ziqi is head and Comrade Liu Bing is deputy head of this group.

GANSU'S LI ZIQI SPEAKS ON EDUCATION ISSUES

HK120140 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Excerpts] A Gansu provincial conference on general education opened in Lanzhou yesterday. The meeting will convey and implement the spirit of the national conference on general education, clearly define the guiding ideology, and discuss and decide on the tasks, plans, measures, and methods of general education in the province. It will implement the party's principle on education in an all-round way and ensure that the province's general education better serves the building of the two civilizations.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi spoke at the meeting. He said: We must vigorously develop education both for improving the cultural and technical quality of our manpower and for training specialists in science and technology. Leaders at all levels must tackle this task in the same way as they organize planting grass and trees to change the vicious natural cycle, and change the vicious cycle of poverty and blankness in education. We are willing to cut back spending on some undertakings and slow down development in some aspects for the sake of promoting education. This is the strategic ideology of taking one step backward and two steps forward. Viewed in the long term, only thus can we rapidly develop the economy and fundamentally rid ourselves of poverty and backwardness. We are politically short-sighted if we cannot see this point, and are certain to make historic mistakes.

Comrade Li Ziqi pointed out in his speech: At present schools in all areas and of all types in the province must study and implement well the spirit of the second plenary session. It is of particular significance that educational circles eliminate spiritual pollution. Schools are places for educating and cultivating people and cradles for molding the souls of young people and juveniles.

If the people we cultivate are not successors to the cause of proletarian revolution but spiritual prisoners of the bourgeoisie, the result will be calamity for the country and people. School party organizations must stand in the forefront of this struggle. They must carry out an all-round and serious review of the spiritual pollution problems in the field of education and teaching.

In conclusion Comrade Li Ziqi demanded that the province tangibly strengthen leadership over education, carry out several serious studies of education, and solve some practical problems each year, and also mobilize the whole of society to be concerned with education.

LANZHOU PLA PARTY MEETING ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK140615 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] An enlarged meeting of the Lanzhou PLA units CPC Committee's Standing Committee proposed: The armed forces must stand in the forefront in the struggle to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution. At this recent meeting, Zheng Weishan, first secretary of the Lanzhou PLA units CPC Committee and commander of the units, said: Eliminating spiritual pollution is a serious political issue. If we fail to erect a great wall in our thinking and allow spiritual pollution to penetrate into the units and spread freely, it will undermine our fighting will, sap the army's morale, and even change the nature of the People's Army. Hence, we comrades engaged in military work must certainly not neglect problems in ideology and theory. We must forthrightly wage struggle against spiritual pollution.

At a forum, Tan Youlin, secretary of the CPC Committee and political commissar of the units, said: A few weak-willed persons in the revolutionary ranks are very apt to be hit by the sugar-coated bullets of spiritual pollution. There are also certain comrades who, lacking ability to make distinctions, are sometimes led astray by terms such as so-called alienation, theory of human nature, and humanitarianism. Tan Youlin warned these comrades and hoped they would get rid of the muddled idea that there are not many problems in the remote northwest, and the weak attitude of feeling and seeing spiritual pollution problems without being able to do anything about them. It is necessary to lead the units to wage resolute struggle against all forms of spiritual pollution and act as crack troops in the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

The meeting seriously discussed the question of how the units can guard against and eliminate spiritual pollution. The participants said: The strongest ideological weapon for maintaining the color of the People's Army and opposing corrosion by bourgeois and other non-proletarian ideology is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The meeting decided that this winter and next year, on the basis of studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and the spirit of the second plenary session, the units should universally carry out education in eliminating spiritual pollution and making more contributions to defending and building the great northwest. They should stimulate the commanders and fighters to bring into play the spirit of pioneering, waging arduous struggle, and heroically dedicating themselves to the motherland and people. They should get rid of individualist ideas of pursuing fame, profit, position, and good living conditions, and correct the trend of looking for money in everything.

The participants also proposed: It is necessary to run military clubs better, unfold useful cultural activities, and continually expand the socialist and communist ideological position. It is also necessary to organize the units to launch in-depth activities to learn from advanced typical examples such as Lei Feng, Zhu Boru, and Zhang Haidi, and guide the commanders and fighters to firmly embrace the revolutionary view of life and to be a generation of new men with ideals, morality, culture, and discipline.

LANZHOU PLA DIVISION RESISTS SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK141148 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] An artillery division of the Lanzhou PLA units actively guides new recruits to consciously resist spiritual pollution. The first group of new recruits arrived at the division in early November. Cadres of various new recruit companies found that many publications carried by the new recruits from their hometowns were fantastic, absurd, and vulgar material. There were also some unhealthy hand-written books among them. Some new recruits disliked the shirts, shoes, and socks assigned by the army because they were too plain and under their uniforms wore colorful dress they brought from home. In view of this situation, CPC branches of various new recruits companies strengthened the work of conducting ideological education among them, guided them to consciously get rid of unhealthy books and publications, introduced to them some books depicting deeds of heroes and outstanding people and the reminiscences of veteran revolutionaries, immediately taught them to sing revolutionary songs, conducted education among them in discipline, and carried out various healthy and interesting cultural and entertainment activities. After raising their ideological consciousness, some of the new recruits voluntarily removed their colorful dress, shoes, and socks, changed their long hair styles, and took on a new look to greet educational and training tasks.

MA WENRUI ADDRESS SHAANXI TRADE UNION RALLY

HK150945 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Yesterday, the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee held a rally of cadres to convey the spirit of the 10th National Trade Union Congress. Attending the rally were some 1,500 leading cadres of provincial organs and all large factories, mines, and enterprises and institutes of higher education in Xian.

Dong Jichang, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the rally. (Xie Zhangren), chairman of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, made a report. Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee spoke at the rally.

In his speech, Comrade Ma Wenrui emphasized: It is necessary to link the conveying and implementation of the spirit of the 10th National Trade Union Congress with the study and implementation of the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee so as to make it become a motive force to arouse the socialist enthusiasm of over 3 million workers throughout the province and to impel the building of the two civilizations. He said: At present, the urgent tasks which confront us are: 1) all-round party rectification; 2) eliminating spiritual pollution on the ideological front; and 3) reducing deficits, increasing surpluses, laying stress on economic results, and creating a new situation in economic work.

Comrade Ma Wenrui said: In the course of party rectification, CPC committees at all levels must, through trade union organizations, teach the masses of workers to show concern for and support party rectification work and to actively respond to workers' criticisms, opinions, and suggestions. In enterprises, they must particularly give play to workers congresses' role in supervising cadres and must do well in democratically appraising enterprises' leading cadres through discussion. They must overcome bureaucratism and correct unhealthy trends.

In dealing with the elimination of spiritual pollution, Comrade Ma Wenrui said: This is a task of the whole party and also a bounden duty of trade union organizations and workers.

Trade union organizations at all levels must teach the masses of workers to fully understand the serious harm of spiritual pollution, to enhance their conscientiousness in resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution, and to stand in the forefront of combating spiritual pollution.

In his speech, Comrade Ma Wenrui demanded: Through study, in accordance with the principles and tasks for the new period and in light of their own places and units, CPC committees at all levels must improve and strengthen leadership over trade union work and supervise and urge trade union organizations to take effective measures create a new situation in trade union work in accordance with the requirements of the 10th National Trade Union Congress. In conjunction with structural reform and the consolidation of enterprises and in accordance with the requirements for making cadres more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and professionally more competent, it is essential to provide leading groups of trade unions and to enhance the quality of trade union cadres so as to suit the arduous tasks shouldered by trade union organizations. Trade union cadres at all levels must cater to the needs of the masses, must have the overall situation in mind, and must strengthen ideological and political work with stress on economic work. It is imperative to really improve work style and working methods, to pay attention to investigation and study, to understand the new situation, to sum up new experiences, to solve new problems, and to support new things. It is necessary to closely integrate with the masses and to rely on them to run trade unions.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO ON COMBATING CONTAMINATION

OW150046 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] At a recent enlarged Standing Committee meeting, Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, spoke on party rectification and spiritual contamination.

He pointed out: It is necessary to seriously study documents of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and regard combating spiritual contamination as an important task on the ideological front.

He asked the various departments and units to gain a deeper understanding of the problem and to conduct criticism and self-criticism. He further urged them to criticize the erroneous views of some comrades in a comradely, balanced, and earnest manner, thereby using facts to convince these comrades of their mistakes.

Wang Enmao also asked every party member and cadre to seriously examine their own words and deeds over the past several years to see whether they were right or wrong, make honest criticism concerning one's own mistakes, and modestly accept the criticism of others.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO MEETS SCIENCE EXPERTS

HK150332 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Summary] According to XINJIANG RIBAO, on 11 November responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee Wang Enmao, Tomur Dawamat, and Janabil met experts sent by the Academy of Science to help in the development of Xinjiang.

"The Academy of Science is attaching great importance to supporting the work of developing and building Xinjiang. At the beginning of September, the academy studied the important strategic ideas of General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang on developing the great northwest and developing and building Xinjiang. After that, it immediately summoned experts and scholars in related fields to look into the question of how scientific research work could serve the fulfillment of the strategic ideas advanced by the Central Committee.

"The academy then summoned comrades from its Xinjiang branch to Beijing for specialized studies. On 8 November, Comrade Ye Zuzheng led geological, biological, planning, and other experts, together with comrades from the Lanzhou branch academy, to Urumqi to further participate in the work of supporting the development of Xinjiang."

XINJIANG URGES ELIMINATION OF SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK140559 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Station commentary: "Resolutely Eliminate Spiritual Pollution"]

The decision on elimination of spiritual pollution made by the CPC Central Committee is warmly supported by the cadres and masses of various nationalities in our region. At present, an important task on the ideological front is to conscientiously study relevant documents of the central authorities and to actively carry out the struggle, to prevent and resolutely eliminate spiritual pollution, to adhere to the four basic principles, and to push forward the cause of the construction of the four modernizations.

Just like air pollution of nature, which is an evil effect in society, spiritual pollution is also an evil effect in society which must be eliminated. Some people say that Xinjiang is situated in the border areas and therefore spiritual pollution is not very serious. Facts prove the contrary. In theoretical circles, there are also persons in our region who publicize ideas of abstract human nature, human values, and humanism, and popularize the alienation of socialism. In literary and art circles, some people are indifferent to the slogan that literature and art should serve the people and should also serve socialism, which is set forth by the CPC Central Committee. They lack enthusiasm and in portraying and praising the revolutionary history of the party and people as well as their heroic will in striving for socialist modernization. They are fond of writing gloomy and sad things. Some openly say that literary works should portray the self, advocate and praise Western theory and works of the modernist school of literature and art, and negate Marxist theory of literature and art. Some individual works or performances show a high degree of religious content. In addition, there exists the trend of commercialization of spiritual products, which deviates from spiritual objectives.

With respect to the relations between nationalities, some persons propagate ideas which run counter to the unity and solidarity of various nationalities. On problems relating to religion, there are wrong views which deviate from Marxism and the policy of the party. With regard to vulgar and pornographic books, journals, and tapes, manuscripts, and videotapes which circulate among people, juveniles in particular, in society, the situation is very serious. We must have enough understanding of all these problems.

Although those people who are engaged in disseminating spiritual pollution are few in number, the consequences are very serious, and are grave enough to bring disaster to the country and the people. The essence of spiritual pollution is the propagation of decadent and moribund ideas of various types of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes and the dissemination of a sense of distrust toward the socialist and communist cause and the leadership of the CPC. Its greatest harm is the impact on the four great pillars of our country -- the four basic principles -- corroding the soul and the will of the people. It concerns the kind of persons that we will have to succeed to our cause, the success or failure of the socialist cause, and the destiny and prospects of the party and the country. This is something that we should not treat lightly.

The cadres and masses of various nationalities should take prompt action and wage a resolute struggle against spiritual pollution with a clear-cut stand. We should study seriously the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and unify our ideology and understanding. Party committees at various levels should pay close attention to and study intensively the situation and problems on the ideological front, make investigations and study, and gain the initiative in ideological work. All CPC members, CYL members, and comrades with a sense of revolutionary responsibility should bravely take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and wage struggles against various forms of spiritual pollution justly and forcefully.

We believe that so long as the party committees at various levels strengthen their leadership on the ideological front, seriously overcome the state of weakness and slackness, and dare to wage active and correct struggles, they will be able to eliminate spiritual pollution so as to greatly promote the construction of spiritual and material civilizations and make still greater contributions to the exploitation and construction of Xinjiang.

URUMQI PLA PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

HK130557 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] The CPC Committee of the Urumqi PLA units held an enlarged meeting from 3 to 12 November to seriously study the documents on party rectification and the important speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun and of leading comrades of the Central Military Commission, unify their thinking and understanding, and make plans and arrangements for party rectification in the units. The meeting called on all party members to immediately take action and work hard to complete the party rectification task in the units.

Members of the Standing Committee of the Urumqi PLA units CPC Committee Wang Enmao, Tan Shanhe, Xiao Quanfu, (Wang Quofu), Liu Haiqing, (Ma Sen), Aikezuofu Hasimu, Caodanuofo, Kang Lize, (Lu Lin), (Lei Jiquan), (Li Jinhua), and (Hua Jianzhong) attended the meeting.

In accordance with the arrangements made by the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission for party rectification, the meeting decided that, from this winter to next, the party committee of the Urumqi PLA units and the party organizations of the Headquarters, Political, and Logistics Departments will be rectified first. From winter 1984 to winter 1986, the party committee organs of the armies, divisions, and regiments, and the grassroots party organizations will be rectified.

Urumqi PLA units CPC Committee First Secretary Wang Enmao spoke at the meeting. He stressed: We must seriously do a good job in weeding out the people of three categories. He said: Weeding out people of three categories is the key issue in purifying the party organizations in this party rectification. It is one of the major hallmarks for showing that party rectification has not been done in a superficial way. In distinguishing the people of three categories, we must take the central instructions as the criteria and act in connection with the actual conditions in the units. We must uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts, and guard against and oppose factionalism and reversals of right and wrong. We must overcome resistance and resolutely and completely expel people of three categories from the party.

Urumqi PLA units CPC Committee Secretary Tan Shanhe stressed in his speech: We must regard resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution as an important content of party rectification and get a really good grasp of it.

In accordance with the arrangements made by the Central Committee and the General Political Department for eliminating spiritual pollution, we must immediately take action to weed out all reactionary, pornographic, and lewd audio and videotapes, books, publications and so on. The leading cadres of the party organizations at all levels must stand in the forefront of this struggle. Every party member has the responsibility to review his own state of spiritual pollution. While eliminating spiritual pollution, it is necessary to step up communist ideological education, and ensure that every party member will spontaneously uphold the four basic principles and maintain unity with the Central Committee not only in ideology but also in action, and strengthen ability to distinguish right and wrong and resist spiritual pollution.

Urumqi PLA units CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Xiao Quanfu gave a summation. He stressed: We must seriously implement the central decision on party rectification and do a really good job of party rectification in the units. On guarding against doing party rectification in a superficial way, he demanded that everyone systematically study the documents on party rectification and profoundly appreciate their spirit. It is essential to do a good job in purifying the organizations and resolutely weed out the people of three categories. The strengthening of ideological education must run through the whole course of party rectification, with the emphasis on raising the ideological and political awareness of the great majority of party members. Leading cadres at and above regimental-level must play a model and leading role in party rectification, and tangibly strengthen leadership over this work.

He said: The party organizations at all levels must get a good grasp of party rectification -- the central task -- without relaxing other work on that account. It is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work in the units, and promote all their work such as preparedness against war, border defense building, education and training, construction, production, and so on, and strive to fulfill the tasks assigned to the units of our region by the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, so as to achieve still greater success in the units' revolutionization, modernization, and regularization.

URUMQI PLA COMMANDER VIEWS CONTAMINATION

HK140557 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] The CPC Committee Standing Committee of the Urumqi PLA units has seriously studied the talks by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, and they are determined to regard the resistance to and elimination of spiritual pollution as an important task in party rectification. They are also determined to do the work well so as to facilitate the smooth progress of the work of party rectification.

In the course of study and discussions, Tan Shanhe, political commissar of the Urumqi PLA units, said that resistance to and elimination of spiritual pollution is an important part of party rectification. Only by doing this work well can the smooth progress of party rectification be ensured. At present, an important cause of impure work style and ideology within the party is the influence of spiritual pollution and the ideology of the bourgeoisie. Resistance to and elimination of spiritual pollution is an important work in rectifying the wrong tendency of acting against the four basic principles and in correcting all kinds of evil trends in a radical manner. Commander Xiao Quanfu said that Comrade Deng Xiaoping had once again placed the problem of opposing spiritual pollution before the whole party. On the one hand, he wanted to draw the attention of all comrades of the party to this problem, so that all CPC members can resolutely stand in the front line of opposing spiritual pollution and exert resolute and forceful resistance to all kinds of spiritual pollution.

On the other hand, this struggle is the most practical training and test of the fighting strength of every party member and every party organization. An active and good grasp of the work of opposing spiritual pollution is an important task in party rectification, with the aim of continuously raising the fighting strength of the party organization and making the ideology of the party members still purer, and is an important preparation for and ideological guarantee of the smooth accomplishment of the work of party rectification.

The CPC Committee Standing Committee of the Urumqi PLA units unanimously agreed that opposition to spiritual pollution is not only a solemn political struggle, but is also an ideological struggle within the ranks of the people. Therefore, the leadership of the party must be strengthened and an active and sure policy must be adopted. The cadres and fighters should be organized to strengthen their study so that they can recognize profoundly the urgency and importance of eliminating spiritual pollution. Unhealthy books, tapes, and videotapes must be resolutely confiscated. At the same time, the principle of doing things in a down-to-earth way must be adhered to, and we should not treat everything, great and small, as spiritual pollution. Both rash and indiscriminate acts and a perfunctory style of doing things should be avoided.

PRC TO 'GUARANTEE' HONG KONG SYSTEM FOR 50 YEARS

HK160100 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Nov 83 p 1

[Report by Garmen Chan]

[Excerpt] Peking, Nov 15 -- China has given a 50 years' guarantee that Hong Kong's existing system will remain untouched after 1997. The pledge was given by China's top official concerned with Hong Kong and Macao affairs, Mr Ji Pengfei, when greeting a group of New Territories visitors today. He also guaranteed that China would not send mainland cadres to intervene in the internal affairs of Hong Kong. Mr Ji said China was making this promise because mainland cadres might be bound by their socialist ideologies and it did not want the Chinese people to bring socialism into the Hong Kong system.

Mr Wong Lap-kwong, the leader of the New Territories delegation, said that Mr Ji had told them the administration of Hong Kong would therefore be left to Hong Kong people. In a prepared statement tonight, Mr Wong said that all of the guarantees made by China would be written into a set of fundamental laws to cater for the special environment of Hong Kong. They would be included as an appendix to Article 31 -- which was formulated basically for China's special administration zones -- of the Chinese Constitution. The latest guarantees appear to be directed at overcoming the main worries of Hong Kong people about the situation after 1997. Mr Wong's statement, read to Hong Kong journalists in Peking, said Mr Ji had reaffirmed China's intention to take back the sovereignty and administration rights of Hong Kong in 1997.

Mr Ji had described this as "unquestionable and a fact the heaven and the earth would only agree to." Under the broad principle of "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong," there would be freedom of speech and of publication, the right to form societies and to gather and the freedom to leave and enter the territory. The Chinese official also said that in order to guarantee that Hong Kong's system remained unchanged for 50 years, these basic principles would be written into Hong Kong's own law. Mr Ji said that this set of laws would be based on Clause Two of Article 31 and be specially-designed to establish Hong Kong as a special administrative zone. Hong Kong people would be consulted before the law was presented to the National People's Congress and before it was passed. It would then become a mini-constitution for Hong Kong.

The New Territories group met Mr Ji and Mr Li He, the vice-director at the Hong Kong and Macao Office, for 1 and 1/2 hours in the Anhui Room of the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. After the meeting, the delegation attended a banquet given by Mr Li at the Peking Hotel.

[Hong Kong Television Broadcasts Limited in English at 1100 GMT on 16 November in reporting the New Territories officials' meeting in Beijing with Ji Pengfei, adds the following: "He [Ji Pengfei] was quoted by the group as saying that Chinese officials or the army would not be sent to Hong Kong unless the people requested it. He said the appendix [to Article 31 of the PRC Constitution] including the wishes of the Hong Kong people would have to be passed by the National People's Congress."]

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